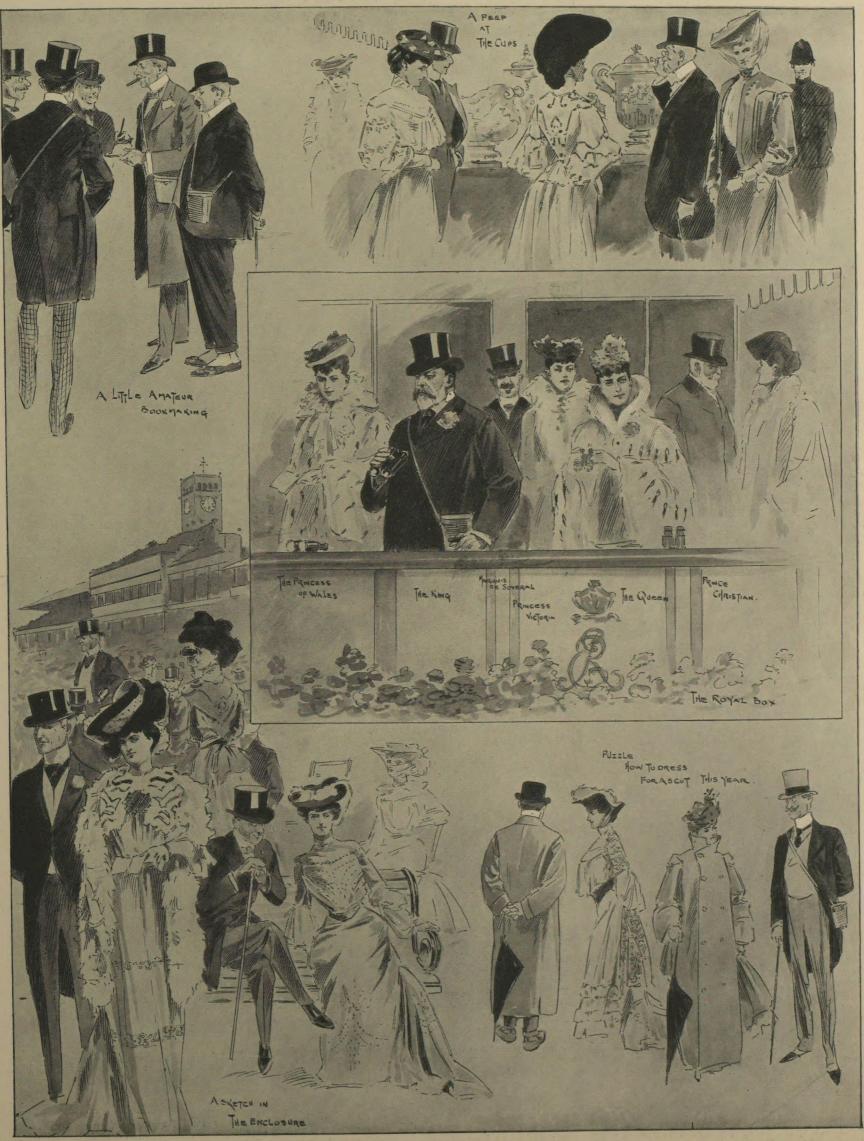
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SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903

SIXPENCE.

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THE KING'S FIRST APPEARANCE AT ASCOT SINCE HIS ACCESSION: SCENES AT THE MOST FASHIONABLE RACE-MEETING OF THE SEASON.

Sketches by Ralph Cleaver, our Special Artist at Ascot.

The State procession along the course had to be abandoned on June 16 on account of the showery weather, but the King and Queen were present in the Royal Enclosure throughout the day. His Majesty's colt Mead won the Prince of Wales's Stakes.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

The Servian tragedy must have cooled the enthusiasm of some partisans of "small nationalities." They have a theory that a nationality should be judged not on its merits, but by its size. The smaller its proportions the greater its virtue, and the blacker the character of any larger State which presumes to coerce it. There will be no coercion of Servia, I imagine; but what harm could be done to civilisation if the Servians were summarily deprived of the power of choosing Kings and murdering them? We are gravely assured by two patriots from Belgrade that the slaughter at the Konak Palace was necessary to save the country from sinking into barbarism. To butcher a defenceless man and woman, hack them to pieces, throw the bodies out of the window, and toss them into a hasty grave, is the Servian tribute to lofty ideals. We need not discuss the imputations on Alexander and his consort. They may have some element of truth, although I distrust the epitaphs of assassins on their victims. But if the King and Queen had lived to pursue a career of reckless perversity, they could not have rivalled the damnation of their taking off.

In Belgrade, it seems, the popular heroes sit in the cafés, proudly reciting anecdotes of their prowess. In a week or two, no doubt, it will find a voice in minstrelsy. High - minded Serbs will sing stirring ballads of the warriors who killed a woman, and stabbed and slashed her body, so that every man might boast that her blood was on his sword. When last we heard of that sword in battle, it did not carve the way to glory. It made a poor show at Slivnitza; but there the gallant Servian officers were fighting men. It is now their heroic privilege to murder a woman, to mutilate her corpse with savage frenzy, and to serve up the details to gloating admirers over the evening beer. This is the military patriotism of Servia; and its friends who honour us with their company appeal to history, to the guillotine, to the Septembriseurs. Deep calls unto déep, murder unto murder, devilry unto devilry. Belgrade gives itself the airs of Paris under the Terror, and a gang of revolting little cut-throats puff themselves to the proportions of Danton and Robespierre. Such is the modesty of your "small nationality" when it has earned the execration of Europe.

I can remember the time when many of us were ardent believers in the destiny of the Balkan peoples. They were to do wonders with the freedom they had wrested from the Ottoman. The genius of self-government was to win new triumphs before our eyes. What its triumphs have been in the last five-and-twenty years I do not know; but it did not prevent the kidnapping of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, or the murder of Stambuloff. When freed from the Ottoman, the Balkan States remain incorrigibly Oriental. For them the machinery of Parliamentary institutions is as fruitful as the making of silk purses out of sows' ears. If they have reason to detest the Turk, they have apparently equal reason to detest one another. Some of them, indeed, are eager to cultivate fellowship with the Moslem as a protection against their Christian neighbours. It is a melancholy spectacle for the optimist, who must turn his eyes away from South - Eastern Europe if he wants to cherish his illusions. But it is capital ground for the romantic novelist, who finds so little material in our prosaic, peace-loving citizenship. He need not treat anything so squalid as Belgrade, which is fit only for the penny novelette of crime. But with judicious touches of idealism much could be made out of Macedonia. He might tell a tale of travellers carried off by bandits and held to ransom, and then show us the bandits as political conspirators and the travellers as their obliging accomplices, who beguiled the ransom out of an innocent public to supply the conspiracy with the sinews of war, I have heard such tales before this. Why are they not embellished with the needful love-affairs, and sold to the publishers?

When a scientific gentleman has an electric current, of which he is justly proud, and is lecturing on its potency to an appreciative audience, is it sportsmanlike for another scientific gentleman to spoil the lecture by setting up a counter-current in a neighbouring street? Mr. Nevil Maskelyne says that, in the interests of science, he wanted to hint to Professor Fleming that the Marconi system is not proof against interruption. Professor Fleming's current was to have brought him soothing messages through the air; but Mr. Maskelyne's current, issuing from a convenient cellar, sent him "Rats!" "Oh, yes," says the Professor; "but mine was an aërial current, and yours was an earth current, which proves nothing." suppose, a drawback to any current to be of the earth earthy; whereas it is a highly respectable current which can proudly say that it is an air from heaven. This view of the case makes Mr. Maskelyne appear like the demon in the old-fashioned extravaganza, who forged his spells many fathoms below ground; while the fairy Marconi does his magic with a wand

from the celestial blue. The entertainment we are now witnessing is a struggle between these familiar rivals; and might be called, by the simple persiflage of pantomime, "Black and White Currents; or, Harlequin Marconi and the Dogged Demon of the Egyptian Hall."

Here you see the useful part which the ironical spirit plays in science. I never saw the demon magician without a secret conviction that, but for his interference, the fairy from the upper regions, where electrical energy is transmitted without visible agency, would not be kept up to the mark. Even fairies are apt to nod unless some active criticism from the cellar puts them on their mettle. Mr. Maskelyne, in this sense, is a great stimulus to efficiency. I wish we had his exact counterpart in all the departments of life. How useful it would be for the statesman or the author, modelling a policy or writing a book with a too-confident assumption that difficulties had faded away, to be suddenly confronted with that quizzical comment out of space-"Rats"! On one occasion in the late war, when the Boers in their entrenchments had been fiercely bombarded, a military humorist asked them by heliograph what they thought of our shells. Back came the answer in that laconic and expressive word! I think we should all be periodically haunted by "Rats!" as a warning against overweening pride. I had a touch of them lately when a correspondent informed me on a postcard that he had found two misquotations in a single paragraph. Let us be humble, my brethren, and thankful when we have a Maskelyne to correct our imperfections.

Humility seems to be quite easy unless you have too strong a propensity to "bridge," A bookseller lately hazarded the opinion that "bridge" interfered with the sale of books. Indignant professors of that scientific pastime are down on him with an avalanche of contumely. "Books, indeed!" they cry. "What books are worth reading now? Why should we turn from the noble rigour of the game to ensconce ourselves in easychairs with the novels of ---?" Here they mention a name which cannot be printed now without the risk of an action for libel. What electric current will land "Rats!" in the middle of the odd trick, if there be an odd trick in "bridge," a point on which I am no authority? My suspicion is that "bridge" is not a game at all, but a religious rite, an incantation which cannot be interrupted, a solemn function of a secret society. Could Mr. Maskelyne start an earth current strong enough to disturb a session of Freemasons in their aprons? Has any Mason, when engaged in Masonic ceremonies, ever seen "Rats"? Now for postcards!

An astute newspaper can always excite a commotion by publishing a railing article against actors. Every morning I read a correspondence entitled "Is Acting an Art?" not because I expect to learn anything from this inquiry, but because it makes an admirable provocative to the vagrant humours of the public mind. The astute newspaper, I have no doubt, when the present agitation begins to pall, will start another by asking "Is Medicine a Boon or a Bane?" or "Should Lawyers be Tolerated?" How many worthy people are yearning for an opportunity to tell the editor that doctors are a useless and deceitful race, and that lawyers prey upon the vitals of the community! Meanwhile, the case of actors offers sport enough for half a column. From the critic who urges that acting cannot be an art as long as the actor is the same man in every character, to the "provincial actor" who writes to say that the artists at the head of his profession ought not to be there, behold a diverting variety of whimsical conceits!

Vehement are the complaints that actors monopolise the public attention. They are more popular than statesmen; they eclipse the dramatic author, especially the dramatic author who cannot get his plays accepted, and absorbs a considerable portion of the daily halfcolumn in bewailing that injustice. If the actor is easily superior in the public eye to the people who write for him, what infinitesimal specks do they become who merely write about him! Nobody wants their photographs and autographs; nobody describes what they wear in the morning, and the afternoon, and the evening. It is possibly a bitter thought that we pass unnoticed in the crowd of busy flatterers who swarm around the player. But why rail against him for exercising a fascination that often costs him infinite tedium when the poor man is not on the stage? At all events, you and I escape that; moreover, if we had the fascination we should find plenty of excuse for it. Further, if it be any comfort, you can reflect that the actor's personality, which he cannot metamorphose with every part, is not congenial to all lovers of acting. Admirers of one personality have a mortal distaste for another. This operation of attraction and repulsion affects our minds to such a degree that, in every walk of life, the closer the personal contact of a man with his fellows, the more variable the standards of judgment applied to him. Such an ordeal is most severe for the actor; and when he comes out of it with signal success it is useless to cavil at his art.

PARLIAMENT.

In spite of Mr. Chaplin's protest, the Government carried the repeal of the Corn Tax by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Balfour made the important announcement that an inquiry would be held to ascertain whether Mr. Chamberlain's views of our fiscal system were accurate. For himself, the Prime Minister said he had "no settled convictions," but as to the policy of inquiry the Cabinet was of one mind. It was subsequently stated that this inquiry would be conducted by the Government, who would decide whether the conclusions they arrived at should be made public. Pending the result, there was apparently to be no active propaganda, either by Mr. Chamberlain or by the Unionist Free Traders. This arrangement having obviously no binding force on the Opposition, who can agitate as much as they please, there is reason to suppose that the inquiry will resolve itself into an energetic assertion before the constituencies of all the opinions at stake by their respective champions.

In the Lords, an interesting debate was raised by Lord Goschen, who was also in favour of inquiry. He made it plain, however, that he had an unshaken belief in Free Trade. He declared that Mr. Chamberlain's policy was "a gamble in the food of the people." The import duties from which old-age pensions were to be drawn were wholly uncertain, whereas the pensions, once granted, could never be stopped. An increase in the price of food was certain, but he did not know the economic process which was to raise wages. Lord Lansdowne replied that no member of the Government was committed to any plan. It was an imperative necessity to consider whether by a closer fiscal union with the Colonies we could not protect the commerce of the Empire against illegitimate competition. The Duke of Devonshire said he saw no reason at present to change the views he had always held. But it was a serious matter that free competition was disappearing, and that the gigantic trusts in some foreign countries were selling their surplus products in our markets under cost price, to the ruin of our industries.

In Committee on the Irish Land Bill, a Nationalist amendment directed against the provision in the Bill for a minimum price was defeated by a majority of 41.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE ROYAL OPERA.

Madame Melba, in her welcome return to the Covent Garden stage, has been heard in "La Bohème" and "Rigoletto." These parts she has made preeminently her own, and she sang the music of the rôles with that power and vocal skill which the operatic triumphs of Madame Melba have taught us to expect. The ever-welcome "Meistersinger" has again been heard, with Herr Van Rooy as Hans Sachs. A new Eva is Frau Feuge Gleiss, whose interpretation, although not very passionate histrionically, is exceedingly pleasant as a vocal performance. Frau Hertzer Deppe was a sprightly Magdalene, and Herr Geiss's Beckmesser was one of the best pieces of comic acting that the Covent Garden stage has seen. He sings the town clerk's thankless music faultlessly.

MADAME BERNHARDT AT THE ADELPHI.

"Fédora" may be—indeed, is—aging fast and hurrying to the grave of oblivion in which so many of Sardou's adroit structures of stage-carpentry must soon lie buried, but Fédora's most notable representative seems gifted with eternal youth, with unfailing vitality. At no point does Madame Sarah Bernhardt appear to act to-day with any less complete mastery of all her resources than twenty years ago, when the distracted agonies of her Russian Princess set her Paris agog with excitement. M. Sardou has fitted the great artist who was so long his customer particularly well in this rôle of Fédora: if he does not cover quite the whole register of human passions, he asks his splendid human instrument to sound the notes of hatred, vengeance, love, terror, remorse; and everyone who has watched Sarah Bernhardt knows how superbly she answers to the playwright's call. It is enough, then, to say that at the Adelphi Theatre the famous actress's powers show no sign of diminution, and that her Fédora has an admirable Loris Ipanoff in M. Magnier and a charming Countess Soukareff in Madame Dolley. In fact, Madame Bernhardt's whole company gives her more than adequate aid.

MADAME HADING AS MRS. TANQUERAY AT THE CORONET.

Never, perhaps, has the astonishing cleverness of Madame Jane Hading's art been more brilliantly displayed than at the Coronet Theatre last Monday in her assumption of the fine acting rôle of Mrs. Tanqueray. Here was a performance full of brains surcharged with emotion; here was a display of consummate technique and at the same time of the most appealing sensibility. And yet Madame Hading's Paula is not the heroine of Mr. Pinero's conception—that is to say, of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's realisation: the French actress has not, like her English predecessor, the right temperament. That element of snobbishness so characteristic of Mrs. Tanqueray, so characteristically English, Madame Hading misses altogether: there is no air of (assumed) breeding about her Paula, and therefore no contrast is shown between the more refined Bohemianism of Mrs. Tanqueray and the innate vulgarity of Lady Orreyed. Nor does our French visitor quite grasp the fact that Paula

is a creature of nerves, not of heart; so she sentiment-alises the woman. On the other hand, Madame Hading does not go the full lengths of Signora Duse and, discarding all attempts at individualisation, merely and, discarding all attempts at individualisation, metrly present a typical woman of sorrows racked by inward remorse. Thanks, perhaps, to the coaching of Mr. Pinero, who, together with Mrs. Campbell, sat watching the new Paula, Jane Hading makes an elaborate effort at detailing the woman, and so indulges in more whims and violences than usually mark her undemonstrative methods; still, it is in her quieter or more intense expressions of feeling, particularly in the last hopeless speeches of despairing wire and husband, that the latest Mrs. Tanqueray proves overpoweringly affecting. Madame Hading's supporters are not over-happy in their English surroundings. Less than English actors can M. Duquesne get over the woodenness of that stupid experimentalist Aubrey Tanqueray, M. Mondos proves a very jerky Cayley Drummle, while Madame Demidoff suggests none of the convent, rigidity of Tanqueray's daughter, but in present the convent of convent rigidity of Tanqueray's daughter, but is pure Gallic "jeune fille."

"IN DAHOMEY," RE-VIEWED AT THE SHAFTESBURY.

The piquant attraction of a negro musical comedy, acted by coloured folk and revealing pleasantly some of the racial characteristics of the negro, has, as was to be expected, won at the Shaftesbury Theatre its proper meed of popularity. And now the one thing which was missing in "In Dahomey," a full-dress cake-walk dance, has been added, and the success of the entertainment should be assured. Two at a time the chief members of the company take the centre of the stage and fling themselves into strange but graceful postures, while their companions act as chorus, and spirited half-barbaric music accompanies their unconventional movements. That quiet droll, Mr Bert Williams, has, of course, been exalted into the position of first favourite; but there is about every member of the cast, whether vocalist, comedian, dancer, or mere chorister, a tuil-blooded vivacity, an earnest gaiety, that is positively infectious.

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THE WORLD'S NEWS.

The Servian Coup disturbances which have been agitating the Balkan States for months past have been thrown into comparative insignificance by a deed of horror perpetrated in the State least affected by the move

perpetrated in the State least affected by the movement towards Macedonian emancipation. Early on the morning of June 11, a band of military conspirators broke into the Konak, or Royal Palace of Belgrade, and murdered King Alexander and Queen Draga. The accounts of the conspiracy, which for ferocity recalls the excesses of the Prætorian guard, are confused and controllectory, and it is not improbable that fused and contradictory, and it is not improbable that the account which has been set forth in the official protocol may alter or extend the particulars in the interests of its authors. It may, however, serve as a basis for a detailed account of the affair. Since King Alexander married his

Alexander married his mother's lady - in - waiting he has been a cause of scandal and discontent to his people. But the cup of revo-lution might not have run over for some time to come had Alexander and Draga not openly favoured a preposterous scheme for the succession. This was nothing less than the adoption as heir of the Queen's brother, Lieutenant Lungevica, a young man who, of course, had in him no drop of royal blood. The leader of the con-



DR. VOJISLAV VELIKOVICH, NEW MINISTER OF FINANCE FOR

spiracy was Colonel Maschin, the Queen's brother-inlaw, who gathered round him a number of officers willing to go to any length to free Servia from the Obrenovich dynasty. It is possible that murder may not, in the first instance, have been contemplated, but even from the conspirators' own account of the affair, it would seem that they showed no reluctance to

proceed at once to extreme measures On the night of June 10, Colonel Maschin and his associates supped together at a tavern named, by a curious irony, "The Servian Crown." There they discussed their final arrangements, and shortly before midnight set out for the Konak, or Royal Palace, where they arrived almost on the stroke of twelve. They blew in the doors of the royal apartments with dynamite. Here the accounts are curiously at variance. According to the earliest narrative, Lieutenant-Colonel Naumovich, who fixed the dynamite cartridge, found the King in his apartment in an attitude of defence beside Queen Draga. Naumovich presented a deed of abdication and requested the King to sign it, whereupon Alexander shot him dead, and fled with the Queen to a Alexander shot him dead, and fied with the Queen to a garret, whither they were pursued and dispatched with indescribable barbarity. As against this, the official protocol declares that the conspirators, on forcing an entrance, found no one, and for two hours the officers hunted the Palace in vain. Chancing to discover General Lazar Petrovich, the King's aide-de-camp, they compelled him to lead them to the King's hiding-place. In the bath-room, he pointed out a secret door, behind which the King and Queen were found crouching. Having secured their prey, these thoroughgoing conspirators showed their detestation of treachery by shooting General

the intended heir of the dead King and Queen had been put beyond the possibility of giving further trouble. Lieutenant Nicodem Lungevica and his brother Nikola were accordingly summoned to the house of the commander of the Belgrade division, where, with the shortest shrift, the offer of a glass of water and a curt command to embrace one another, they were shot. To make the butchery more complete, while Colonel Maschin carried out these quasi-patriotic executions, a detachment of a hundred soldiers, with two officers, surrounded the house of General Paulovich and that of



THE RETREAT AT GENEVA WHERE KINGSHIP FOUND PETER KARAGEORGEVICH: THE PRINCE'S HOUSE.

General Markovich, the Prime Minister. Both these officials were dispatched. In addition, the official list of victims contains the names of M. Todorovich, General

Nikovich, Captain Milkovich, and Lieutenant Gagovich.

Le Roi est mort; vive le Roi! No sooner had the Sovereign fallen than it became necessary to think of his successor. The conspirators, therefore, recognising the danger of an interregnum, lost no time in proclaim-Prince Peter Karageorgevich, who has long posed as Pretender to the Servian throne. Prince Peter is a scion of that Karageorgevich family which was dispossessed by the people in 1859 to make room for the House of Obrenovich. Karageorgevich, from his retreat in Geneva, made no secret of his knowledge of the plot to get rid of Alexander, but denied that murder had any part in the scheme. He expressed his detestation of the crime that had paved his way to the throne, and said he would accept the crown only if the National Assembly unanimously elected him. That body, at a meeting held on June 15, invited Karageorgevich to

There is windy talk of retri-THE QUESTION OF bution on the murderers, but it is difficult to discover through what channels this could be executed. Orientals who practise murder think

could be executed. Orientals who practise murder think it lacks finish unless they extirpate their enemies. The assassins of the King and Queen of Servia were not unmindful of that principle of art. They slew everybody who was likely to call them to account. The Obrenovich dynasty is believed to be extinguished, although there is a story that King Milan left a son whom it was not convenient to own. But no opposition has been made to the accession of Prince Peter Karageorgevich. Queen Nathalie, it is said, will appeal to the Powers for vengeance on the men who killed her son. But the Powers are not likely to exceed the bounds of diplomatic censure. likely to exceed the bounds of diplomatic censure. The Sultan, who refused to listen to details, is reported to be "horrified"; and though the Turk is not squeamish, he has a right to criticise the civilisation of the Servian

Christian.



COL. ALEXANDER MASCHIN (BROTHER - IN - LAW OF THE LATE QUEEN DRAGA).

LEADER OF THE CONSPIRACY AND NEW MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR SERVIA.

Amid the THE KING most unfortunately AND QUEEN depressing AT THE LONDON the London

HOSPITAL. Hospital did its utmost to accord a royal welcome to the King and welcome to the King and Queen when, on June 11, they paid their long-promised visit to the greatest philanthropic institution in the Metropolis. As they proceeded to the City, the usual threadbare ceremonies were carried out monies were carried out with curtal rites at the

imaginary boundary on the Embankment, and the royal party was then driven swiftly through the downpour to the great centre of healing in the East End. At the hospital, the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Stepney presented the usual municipal address, and then the Hon. Sydney Holland, the chairman of the institution, led the way to the platform, where the guests were welcomed by the singing of the National Anthem by the hospital staff, led by a student whose voice Mr. Holland likened to a foghorn. The Duke of Cambridge then formally welcomed their Majesties, and the chairman read an address giving statistics of the hospital's work. He was followed by Dr. Stephen Mackenzie, senior physician, who represented the medical staff. The bysician, who represented the medical stain. The King made a lengthy reply, in the course of which he declared the new wing open. Thereafter their Majesties visited the Finsen Light Room, and saw the successful practice of the Danish physician's wonderful cure, which her Majesty introduced into this country.

Lord Rosebery's address to the "THE ONUS OF Liberal League was virtually a demand for the production of the scheme by which Mr. Chamberlain proposes to revise the fiscal relations of

the Empire It rests, said Lord Rosebery, with the opponents of the present system to prove that the immense wealth which has grown under it is not stable, and that we can strengthen the structure by damaging the foundations. There was grave danger that the new

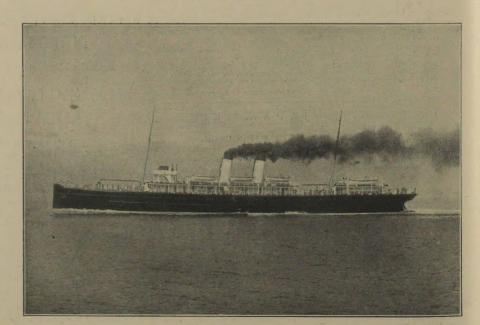


THE FIRST RAILWAY MOTOR IN THE KINGDOM.

The London and South - Western Railway are experimenting with motor-coaches for the lighter suburban traffic. The coaches are fifty-six feet long, and are divided into two compartments, accommodating ten first-class and thirty-two third-class passengers, and one ton of luggage. The engine can attain a velocity of thirty miles an hour in thirty seconds.

Petrovich out of hand. The King and Queen are said to have begged for their lives, the King offering to make any concession demanded of him; but they were told that it was too late, and were immediately shot down with revolvers and slashed with sabres. Whether they died at once will probably never be known, but according to some accounts they lived two hours. The bodies were thrown over the balcony into the Palace grounds, where they remained till morning. The vengeance of the army was not, however, complete until

take up the reins of government. This he consented to do, and within the next few days, unless Servia has further extraordinary surprises in store, the world will see a Karageorgevich established once more in the Royal Palace at Belgrade. The murders and the restor-ation are alike popular, and the country is undisturbed. The Great Powers are practically indifferent, and have contented themselves with saying that the election of a ruler is a domestic matter with which Servia alone is

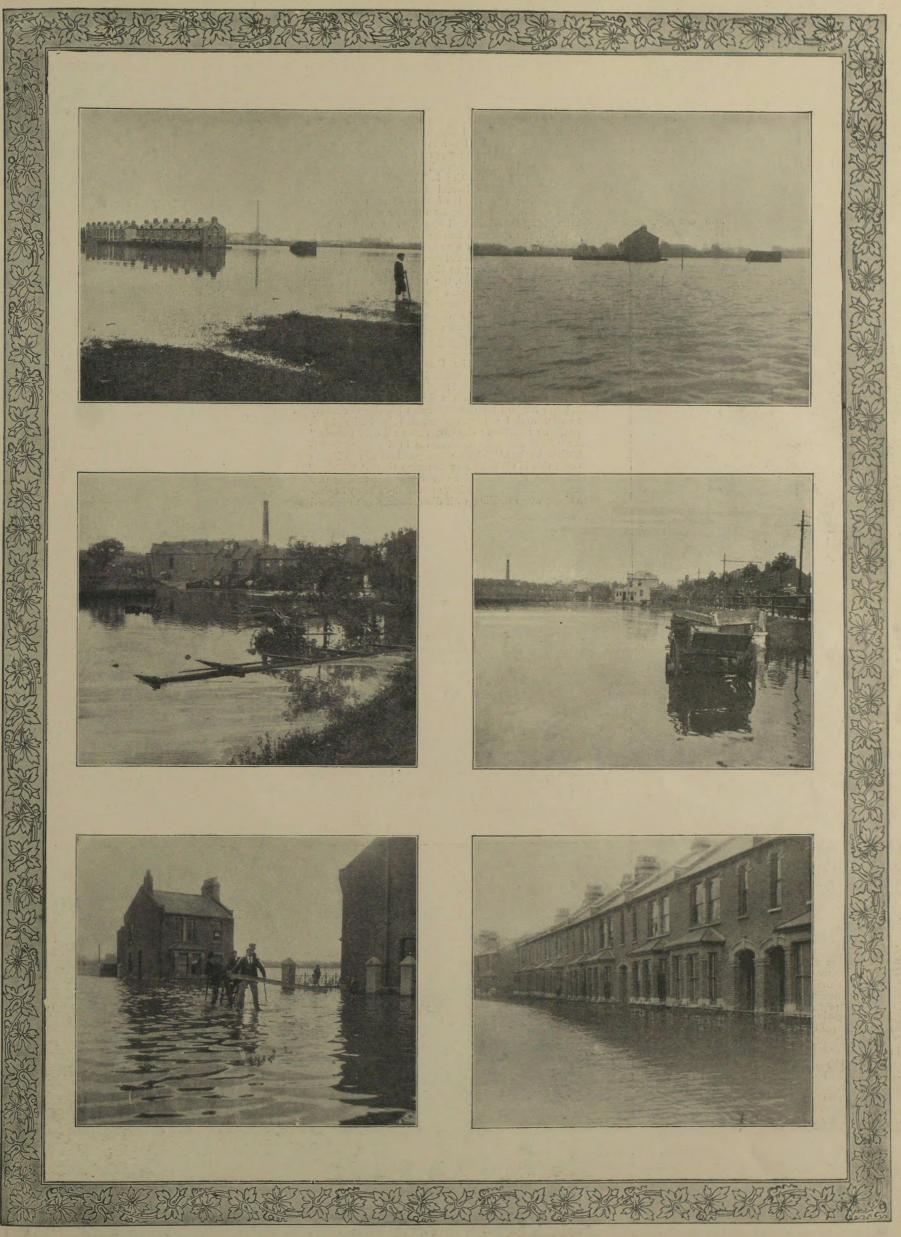


THE FIRST TURBINE STEAMER FOR THE CHANNEL SERVICE: THE "OUEEN."

The first of the turbine steamers for the Channel service, the "Queen," has been undergoing her trials previous to taking up her regular work. The system by which the vessel is propelled we explained at length by diagrams in our last issue. The new boat has three screw propellers. The "Queen" will run in connection with the South Eastern and Chatham Railway.

policy, so far from cementing the Empire, would loosen it. If the people of this island had to pay for this policy by restricting their trade, how would that bind them more closely to the Colonies? Canada might become the only source of our food supply; but if some visitation of nature suspended that supply we should have to open our ports to foreign corn. How would that bind Canada more closely to the Mother Country? Sir Frederick Pollock argues, in a letter to the Spectator, that a preferential tariff cannot be used for bargaining with the policy, so far from cementing the Empire, would loosen

THE RECORD RAIN: EFFECTS IN ESSEX OF THE SIXTY HOURS' CONTINUOUS DOWNPOUR.



FLOODS NEAR THE BRITANNIA WORKS, ILFORD.

THE FLOODS NEAR THE MILL, ILFORD.

THE INUNDATION OF A NEW BUILDING ESTATE AT MANOR PARK.

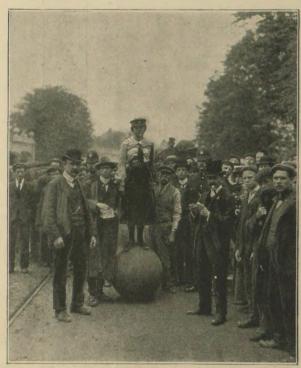
THE INUNDATION OF A NEW BUILDING ESTATE, EAST HAM.

ROMFORD ROAD IN THE FLOODS, AS SEEN FROM MANOR PARK.

BARRINGTON ROAD, MANOR PARK, UNDER WATER.

foreigner, because the Colonies will expect it to be a fixed contract with them. Nor can a large revenue for providing old-age pensions be raised by import duties if the foreign imports are to give place to Colonial imports. As for the expected rise of wages in consequence of a rise in the cost of living, where is the evidence that increase of wages is the inevitable corollary of Protection? Mr. Balfour has declared that that the policy has preceded inquiry. Lord Rosebery retorts that the policy has preceded inquiry, putting the cart before the horse. Mr. Chamberlain is called upon to explain his plan before he gets his mandate, instead of expecting a mandate to produce his plan.

A new penalty is suggested LOCK UP THE MOTOR. for the correction of motorcar owners who endanger the public safety. Some people are for inflicting real fines, say five hundred pounds for injury to pedestrians, and a thousand in case of death. One writer proposes that the public shall take the law into their own hands by laying traps which will involve cars and their occupants in sudden destruction. A less drastic idea is that the offending car shall be taken into custody, and



THE LATEST WALKING FEAT: TO BRIGHTON ON A GLOBE. For a wager of \$500 an American girl has this week been attempting to walk from Westminster Bridge to Brighton. She set out at five a.m. on June 25, and our Illustration shows her progress through Brixton.

sentenced to a term of detention. If the offence is comparatively mild, a fortnight's imprisonment without any nourishing petrol will meet the demand of justice. In very bad cases the sentence might extend to six months or a year. The risk of being separated from his car for a whole year ought to strike caution into the breast of the most hardened lover of speed.

THE DAIMLER MOTOR Spicuous by their absence in the coming Gordon - Bennett race, for on June 10 a fire at the Daimler Motor Works at Canstatt, near Stuttgart, destroyed cars destined for the interretional contest. The destroyed cars destined for the international contest. The fire, which burned with great violence, left the extensive site of the factory a smouldering desert. Everything appeared afterwards as one entangled mass of iron: engines, ovens, dynamo-machinery could not be recognised, the framework of a car only being here and there discernible. Owing to the scarcity of water in the district it was found processible. the district, it was found impossible to save the works; the whole attention of the firemen having to be concentrated upon the adjoining houses, which were soon in flames. These were inhabited by the poorer classes. A large iron chimney, in falling, fell across the electric wires, causing several short circuits, thereby stopping the tram traffic until late in the day. The cause of the outbreak was first thought to be duel to an explosion of heaving that one of the cause of the several short cause of th to an explosion of benzine; but owing to the small quantity which is allowed to be stored, and which is kept in a specially built house, it is hardly probable this could be the case. The fire was fortunately attended by no loss of life. The damage is estimated at £75,000 to £100,000. It is hoped that the new buildings now in course of construction a short distance away will be so far advanced as to enable work to commence again by August.

On June 12 Greenock was the THE WHISKY FIRE scene of a fire which severely taxed the skill and energy of the local brigades, aided by AT GREENOCK. some four hundred men from the battle-ship Benbow, some four hundred men from the battle-ship Benbow, and resulted in the loss of seven lives and the injury of half a dozen persons. The outbreak occurred at the Ardgowan Distillery, a store containing thousands of casks of whisky; but unfortunately this was not the only building involved. Flowing down the main street towards the town, the flaming spirit fired several of the adjoining premises, including a large flour - mill. It was, indeed, the blowing out of the gable of this building which was the direct cause of the fatalities. The distillery itself and the mill were entirely destroyed. The distillery itself and the mill were entirely destroyed.

THE REVIVAL OF THE
HYDRAULIC ORGAN.

Among the exhibits destined for the Royal Society's Soirée of June 19 was a resuscitation of the hydraulic organ of the ancients. In the autumn of 1902 Mr. John Watson Warman, A.R.C.O., constructed an actual instrument of which Fig. 1992.

of which Fig. 3 in our Illustration is a working drawing. The machine consists virtually of a cistern (C, B) within which is an inverted funnel (H, E), the cistern being crowned by a small chest (T). Adjoining the cistern is a cylinder (P, N) containing a piston (S, R) driven by a lever (U, Q). The cistern and cylinder are connected by a tube (L, G). On the top of the small chest are placed the pipes. In the upper part of the small chest are sliders having belos corresponding to the chest are sliders having holes corresponding to the apertures in the pipes. Into the cistern C, B is poured the water, showing its two levels at 1 and 2. The action is as follows: When the lever is worked upwards and downwards, it drives air by means of the piston through the tube L, G into the funnel, thus depressing the level of the water within the latter and driving it out under the sides of the funnel into the cistern and under the sides of the funnel into the cistern, and therefore raising the level of the outer water; the latter in its turn, descending by the law of gravitation, drives the air up into the small chest, T. On the crankkey (M 3) being depressed by the finger, the slider (G I) is pushed sideways to such a position that its perforation is brought into vertical coincidence with the perforations in the small chest leading to the pipe, and the sounding of the latter is, of course, the inevitable result. The object Mr. Warman had was to set at rest the controversy which has raged round the subject for five or six hundred years, and to demonstrate the essential inferiority of the hydraulic as compared with the pneumatic principle.

The Russian Minister of the M. DE PLEHVE. Interior has offered a curious explanation of the riots at Kishineff. He remarks, with a detached and impartial air, that the authorities did not act with the necessary promptitude, and he has corrected this laxity by a circular which instructs "the Governors all over Russia" to make "immediate use of firearms in the case of anti-Jewish disturbances." As a correspondent of the Times points out, this is virtually an admission that at Kishineff the authorities had a special reason for not taking this course. Russian Governors have never shown any hesitation to shoot when dealing with disturbances not directed against Jews. Why were they so remiss at Kishineff? In his explanation the Minister seeks to throw blame on the Jews by accusing them of violence. This is quite consistent with the official warning that Jews are not allowed to organise themselves for self-defence. When they do, they are made responsible for outbreaks from which they are the only sufferers.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

There is still little news from Somaliland to chronicle, save that the Boer contingent, after

Berbera, and the report that the Mullah, having Halin as his objective point, and desirous of harrying the lines of communication between Bohotle and Berbera, has made a flank march to Nogal via Damot, raiding and cutting the telegraph wires by the way. Prisoners and friendly scouts confirm the information, and add to it the statements that his mounted infantry numbers between six and seven thousand men, including an advance guard of fifteen hundred dispatched to Nogal. Strong escorts are in consequence now necessary to all convoys, and the guard at all posts is to be strengthened. A camel corps of two British officers, five hundred drivers, and thirteen hundred camels will leave the Punjab for Somaliland as soon as practicable. A GREAT FRENCH

It is with the deepest regret that we chronicle the death,

JOURNALIST. which took place on June 11 in Paris, of M. Lucien Marc, director of L'Illustration, the leading French illustrated journal. M. Marc, who died from congestion of the brain, brought

on by overwork, was only fiftyseven years of age, and was in harness almost until his last moment, for he superintended the preparation of the number of his journal which appeared on June 14. The late M. Marc was the son of Auguste Marc, the artist, who directed L'Illustration for a considerable time. M. Lucien Marc studied



THE LATE M. LUCIEN MARC, EDITOR OF "L'ILLUSTRATION."

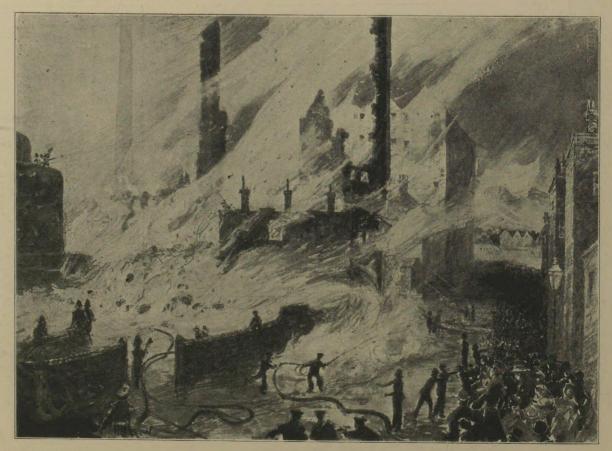
at the Lycée Bonaparte (now the Lycée Condorcet). He adopted the profession of journalism, and was first attached to the staff of the *Liberté*. He travelled in America, and in 1869 saw the laying of the Atlantic cable, of which he wrote an account for Le Journal Officiel. In 1870 he enrolled himself as an Artillery Volunteer of the National Guard. His connection with L'Illustration dates from 1866. Twenty years later he took over the entire control of the paper, which his wonderful energy and enterprise brought to its present high state of excellence. M. Marc is regretted by a large circle of friends in France, in London, and throughout the world.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLE.

Macedonia still forms a convenient peg upon which to hang rumour and speculation.

Recent telegrams announce a Gilbertian incident which occurred in Salonika on June 7, Gilbertian incident which occurred in Salonika on June 7, and a fight with a band of forty Bulgarians near Osmanieh Malesh on June 13. Three Turkish sailors and a Turkish gun-boat were the chief actors in the first instance. The sailors, having drunk less wisely than well, produced their knives and attempted an exhibition of that delightful Malayan pastime, "running amok." At the same moment the gun-boat began to fire a salute in honour of Mevloud-en-Nebi (the Prophet's birthday). The excited population thereupon took it into their heads that the firing was the prearranged signal for a massacre, shut their shops and arranged signal for a massacre, shut their shops and deserted their streets, and it was some time before the authorities could pacify them. The creators of the disturbance paid dearly for their escapade.

The reputation of the gentle-THE RECORD RAIN. man who predicted "occasional showers" for the last week-end is surely in dire jeopardy, if it is not altogether destroyed. The rain, in cynical carelessness or playful spitefulness, began on Saturday morning and continued without constant for given hours, quite and continued without constant for given hours. on payth spitetimess, began on Saturday morning and continued without cessation for sixty hours—quite a Diamond Jubilee record—rain. No parallel for London is to be found in the records of the Meteorological Office. The average rainfall for June for thirty years is 1.93 in.; for June of 1879, 4.07 in was registered; for June of this year, up to 6 p.m. on the 15th inst., 4.68 in.

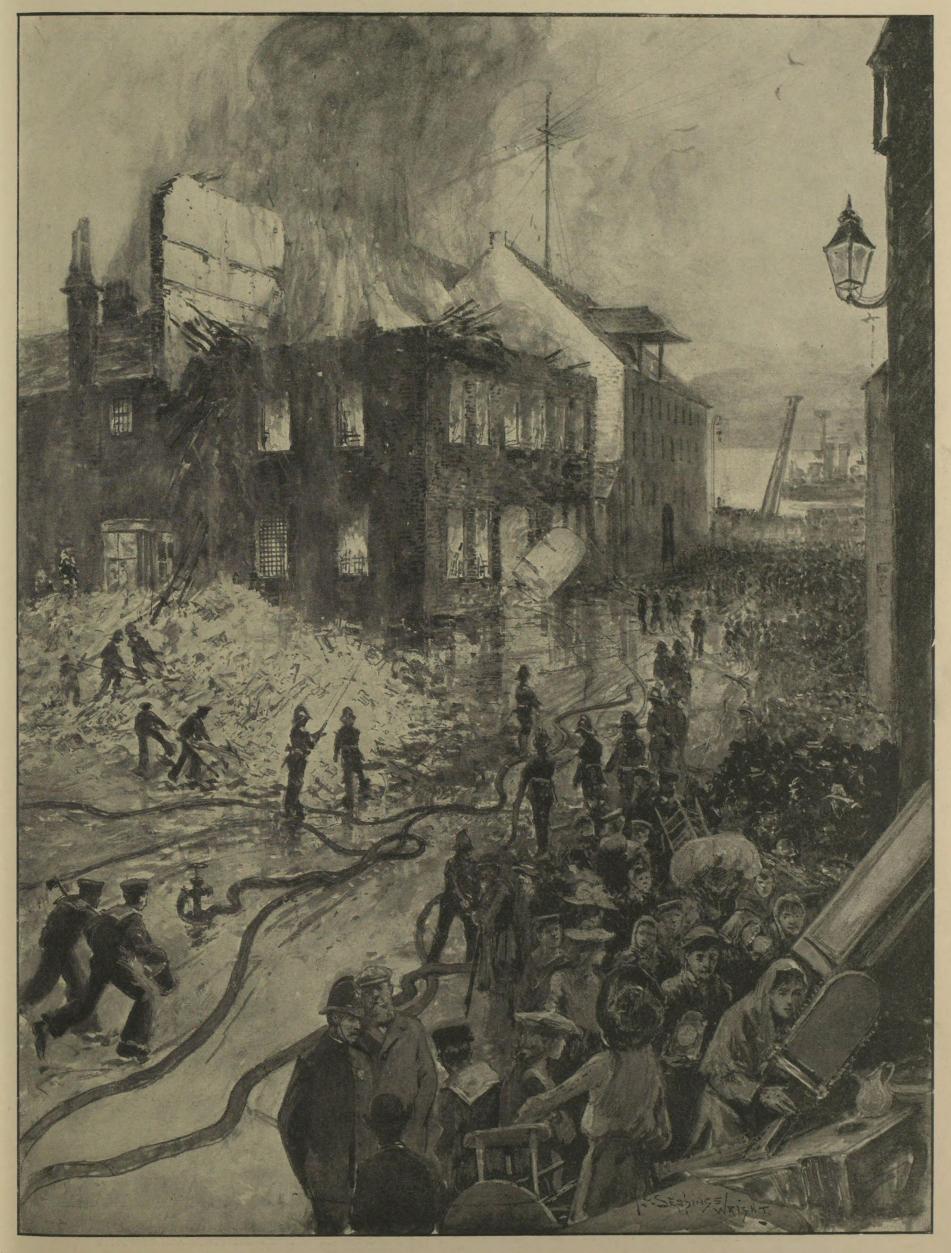


A MILLION GALLONS OF WHISKY ON FIRE: THE DESTRUCTION OF A BONDED STORE AT GREENOCK, JUNE 12.

DRAWN BY H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT FROM A SKETCH BY W. A. DONNELLY, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SCOTLAND.

A MILLION GALLONS OF WHISKY ON FIRE: THE CONFLAGRATION AT GREENOCK.

DRAWN BY H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT FROM A SKETCH BY W. A. DUNNELLY, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SCOTLAND.

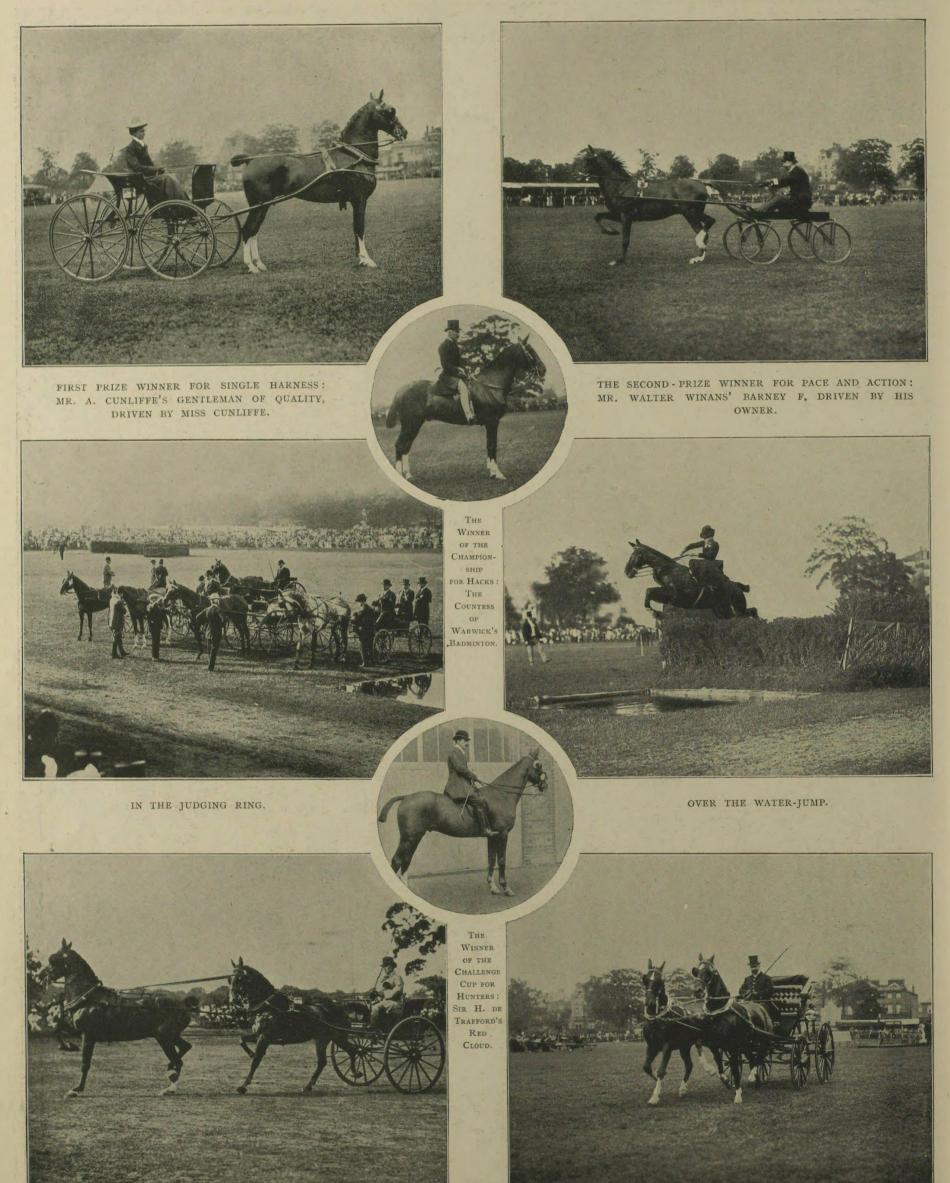


A DISASTROUS RESULT OF THE CONFLAGRATION: THE EXPLOSION IN THE NEIGHBOURING FLOUR-MILL, JUNE 12.

The blazing whisky rushed down the street and sewers, spreading terror and destruction. Congesting at last beneath the foundations of Messrs. Muir's flour-mill, it caused a terrific explosion, which killed seven persons. Bluejackets from H.M.S. "Benbow," the Clyde guard-ship, assisted the fire brigade.

THE RICHMOND HORSE SHOW, JUNE 13: EVENTS AND WINNERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOWDEN.



MR. C. J. WERTHEIMER'S HOPWOOD SQUIRE AND JUBILEE STRING TANDEM.

THE WINNERS OF THE CHALLENGE CUP FOR DOUBLE HARNESS:
MR. WERTHEIMER'S FRIVOLOUS AND FRIVOLITY.



WINGFIELD MANOR HOUSE, familiar to tourists who pass between Derby and Sheffield, stands on high ground over against the village of South Wingfield. "Man marks the earth with ruin" rather disastrously, but with Time for a sleeping partner, the builder of

palaces, being also a "builder of ruins," is almost sure of his effects. Among the stately homes of Derbyshire, now beautiful in disaster, is the once spacious Manor House built at Wingfield by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VI. The Talbots took it over not long after; and then it was the owners who passed away and the mansion which stood erect. The second Earl Shrewsbury, the first of his line to live in it, fell at the battle of Northampton. The fourth Earl died in his bed there in 1541. The sixth Earl made history for Wingfield itself. In his time the Manor House became the prison of Mary Queen of Scots in 1569. and again in 1584. That meant a little population for Wingfield. Mary was a prisoner on whom close watch was kept. In November 1584 her enforced and unfriendly retinue consisted of officers, gentlemen, soldiers, and servants to the number of two hundred. Her own more personal attendants consisted of "five gentlemen, fourteen servitors, three cooks, four boys, three gentlemen's men,

six gentlewomen, two wives, and ten wenches and children," The rooms at Wingfield were ample; but Lord Shrewsbury may be suspected of not being too well pleased with his task as the keeper of her Majesty. Her escape, had it occurred, might have been an awkward event for him, but he is thought by some to have secretly hoped for it. That gloss is put, for example, on a passage in a letter from Sir Ralph Sadlier, who tells Sir Francis Walsingham that he has entreated Lord Shrewsbury not to remove Mary to Wingfield till they hear from Queen Elizabeth, for he "had rather keep her there [Sheffield Lodge] with sixty men than at Wingfield with three hundred." The several attempts to open her cage-door for the Queen from the outside are a matter of history. Anthony Babington, who boldly took on himself the mission of a deliverer, was a near neighbour, for he lived at Dethick, only some four miles distant. The Record Office contains many documents in which Wingfield Manor is mentioned in connection with Mary Queen of Scots.

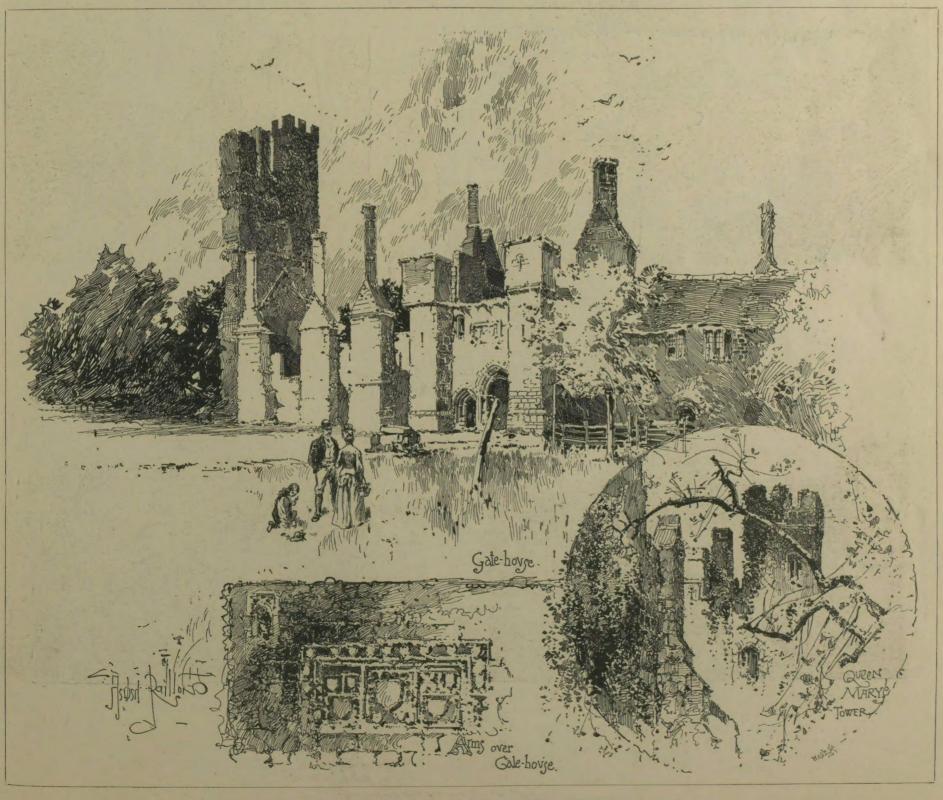
The Civil War was the undoing of the Manor House. It had passed by then, through one of the heiresses of Gilbert, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, to her husband, Lord Pembroke. He was a Parliament man. But the Duke of Newcastle in 1643 overpowered the garrison, and captured the unheeding house. The Cromwellians, perhaps made intent on its recapture by its early associations with Cromwell ownership, laid a long siege to it, and finally recovered possession. In 1646 the "dismantling" of the House was decreed by the victorious Parliament, but the order, happily, was not carried out with much spirit.

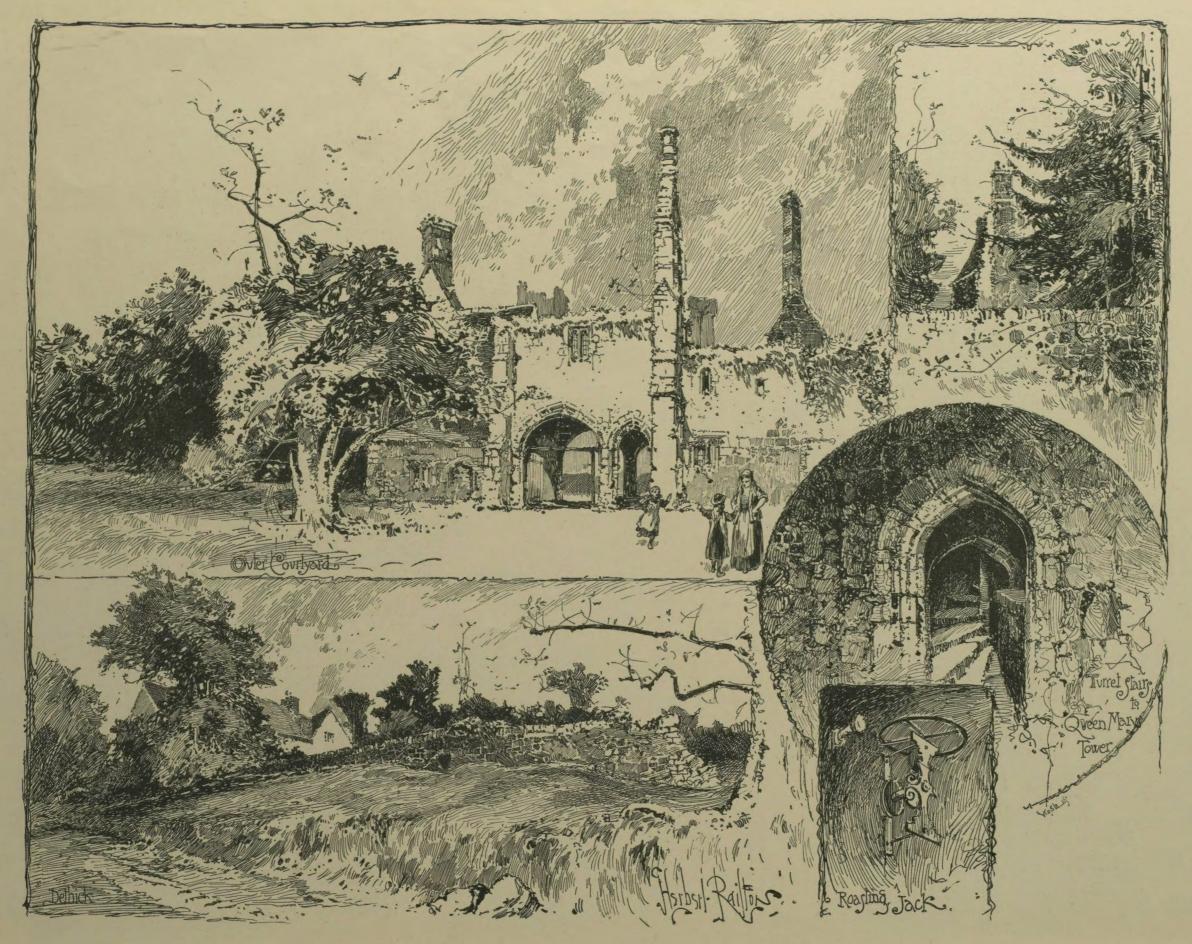
The next tenant of the incomplete Manor House that we hear of is Immanuel Halton, the mathematician. That was in 1666; and a generation later a member of the family, who had a dislike for climbing up hills, built himself a house on lower ground, and brought down the stones that past generations had toilsomely taken up to the summit. He was a man of no "views," geographically; but perhaps he read future history aright, and felt that the days when a house needed a defensive position, in fear of civil war or of foreign invader, were over and gone. Anyway, he

gave the decisive blow to the old building. He let in the elements; and the work of sun and rain and blast brings its own perfections after the unintermitted action of a century and a half.

Since that time a portion of the old Manor House has been used for farm purposes-agriculture and stockingmaking being the two main industries of the village of South Wingfield. The relics of the buildings remain as apparitions of the old structure, the lines and offices of which can still be traced. Two large quadrangles were covered by masonry over 400 feet in length and 250 feet wide. The substantial gateway through which the visitor passes was formerly both beautiful and strong; the occupant of the porter's lodge once had perturbed days and nights; and the long row of guards' chambers were then the scene of activity which no more endures. The barn is the use, and not a base one, to which the left side of this part of the building is now turned. The entrance to the inner quadrangle is in good preservation. To the west is the site of the State apartments of Mary Queen of Scots, and the tower that takes her name rises into air seventy-two feet. The south front of the banqueting-hall had a great deal of beautiful tracery about it-still to be seen in the remains of the doorway and of the oriel window. The Haltons, who did not like high roofs any more than they liked high sites, did less than justice to this apartment, for they divided it into two storeys for dwelling-rooms. The mullions of the north windows of the hall date from their day. Beneath is a crypt, its groined roof supported by two rows of pillars. The church, of which few traces linger, was a little away from the house; but now, except at the foundations, hardly one stone is left upon another. The general group of the Manor House in ruins, being set on a hill, is, however, very visible, even to the passengers by train who go through Wingfield Station, which stands a mile off on the Midland Railway.

The hamlet of Dethick, two or three miles from Cromford Station, is renowned for the chapel built there in the thirteenth century by Sir Geoffrey Dethick as a chantry of the mother church at Ashover. The tower is a standard





WINGFIELD MANOR: THE OUTER COURTYARD AND QUEEN MARY'S TURRET STAIRS.



THE FAMOUS ORIEL.

example of the Late Perpendicular. Sir Anthony Babington, who built it, died in 1540, nearly fifty years before his descendant went to the block on a charge of treasonable correspondence with Mary Queen of Scots. Parts of the old mansion-house of the Babingtons remain. But modern associations and memories prevail even amidst the ruins. The very name of Babington has come to be most familiar alongside of Macaulay's; and the man in the road can tell you less of Queen Mary than he can of the Arkwrights, whose mills made Cromford. There Richard Arkwright patented the spinning-jenny in 1769. The old frame remains as a local curiosity. Not here had he served his hard apprenticeship to life. In Lancashire he was born-the thirteenth child of very poor parents; in Preston he was bound to a barber, beginning his career as inventor with some mechanism for dyeing human hair on its way to be made into wigs. Marriage, which has been said to "mar a man but make a woman," was the beginning of Arkwright's great prosperity. His wife's wheel and spindle set him thinking, planning, and modelmaking, until, after eight years, he brought to practical



THE WATCH TOWER.

perfection the machinery which enriched his family by millions. It was under the influence of Strutt, of Derby, a capitalist by whom Arkwright's projects were turned into accomplished facts, that the first cotton-mill in England was built at Cromford; and its machinery turned, until Watt invented the steam-engine, first by horse-power and then by water-power of the river Derwent. The man who may be said to have created Manchester, who added incalculably to the wealth of England, and who founded the factory system, with all its beneficences, as well as its inevitably attendant faults, was what we call "uneducated." He had known the extremes of poverty

and of wealth when George III. made him a Knight. The distinction is familiar enough to-day; and so is fortune-making. But Arkwright in his own way was unique—the forerunner of a band of "self-made" men, who have made not themselves only, but also the fortune of their countrymen. In Arkwright's case, the facts are best told in

figures. The imports of cotton - wool, which had averaged under five million pounds for the five years preceding 1775, rose in the next five years to six and three - quarter millions; to over eleven millions in the five years ending with 1785, and to over twenty-four millions in the five years following. Though the public had the benefit of the exhausted patents, the inventor's only son had time to become the richest commoner in England. Sir Richard Arkwright died in 1792, when Willersley Castle, with its beautiful grounds, was still in course of formation for him. Belper, with ten times the population of Cromford, and famous as the seat of the great cotton-mills of the Messrs. Strutt, and the town from which the head of the family takes his title, is close at hand.

Art as well as manufacture has here its strong local associations. A painter not

without honour in his own county—for some of his best work remained in this neighbourhood—was Wright of Derby. In that town, where his father was an attorney, he was born in 1734. At seventeen he began to paint portraits and historical pictures, rather than the landscapes which now associate his name with Wilson and Claude. When he was forty he visited Italy, and on his return lived for a time at Bath, finally returning to settle in his native county, where he died almost at the end of that now remotely sounding date—the eighteenth century. He took the name of his town—Wright of Derby—to distinguish

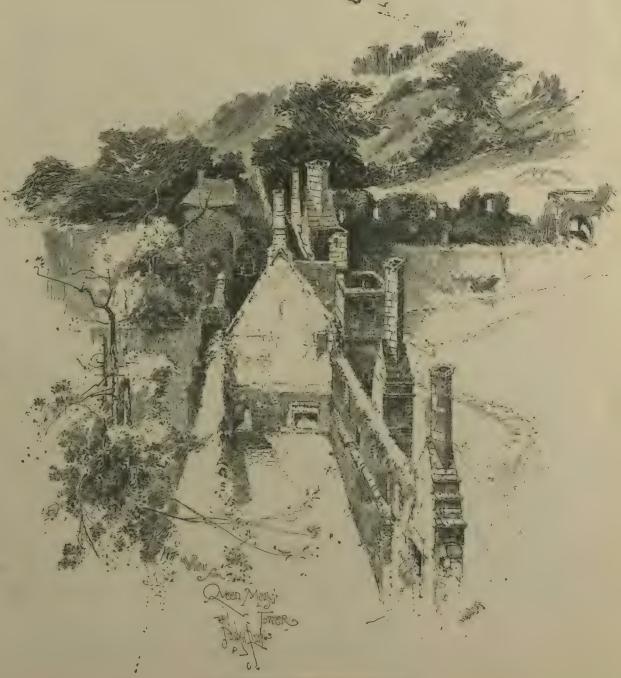
him from Richard Wright of Liverpool. He had been a fellow pupil of Reynolds, with Hudson—Hudson, whose portraits Reynolds was to put out of fashion, and who was only to smile in his pleasant villa at Twickenham at his own supersession. As Associate of the Academy, Wright of Derby had another link with Sir Joshua—a



THE APPROACH TO WINGFIELD MANOR.

link that was strained to breaking by the election of Garvey, rather than himself, to full Academic honours. Wright of Derby had not Hudson's light heart, or else he valued very lightly his Associateship, for he resigned it in the fit of chagrin which Garvey's prior election occasioned.

Despite these detaining interests, the tourist, in company with memories of ancient and modern days, should take his half-hour's stroll to Dethick, which has its own singular charm, as well as the additional one of its close association, through Anthony Babington's adventurous exploit, with the Manor House of Wingfield.



THE VIEW FROM QUEEN MARY'S TOWER.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS PROTECTION: THE RESUMED DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

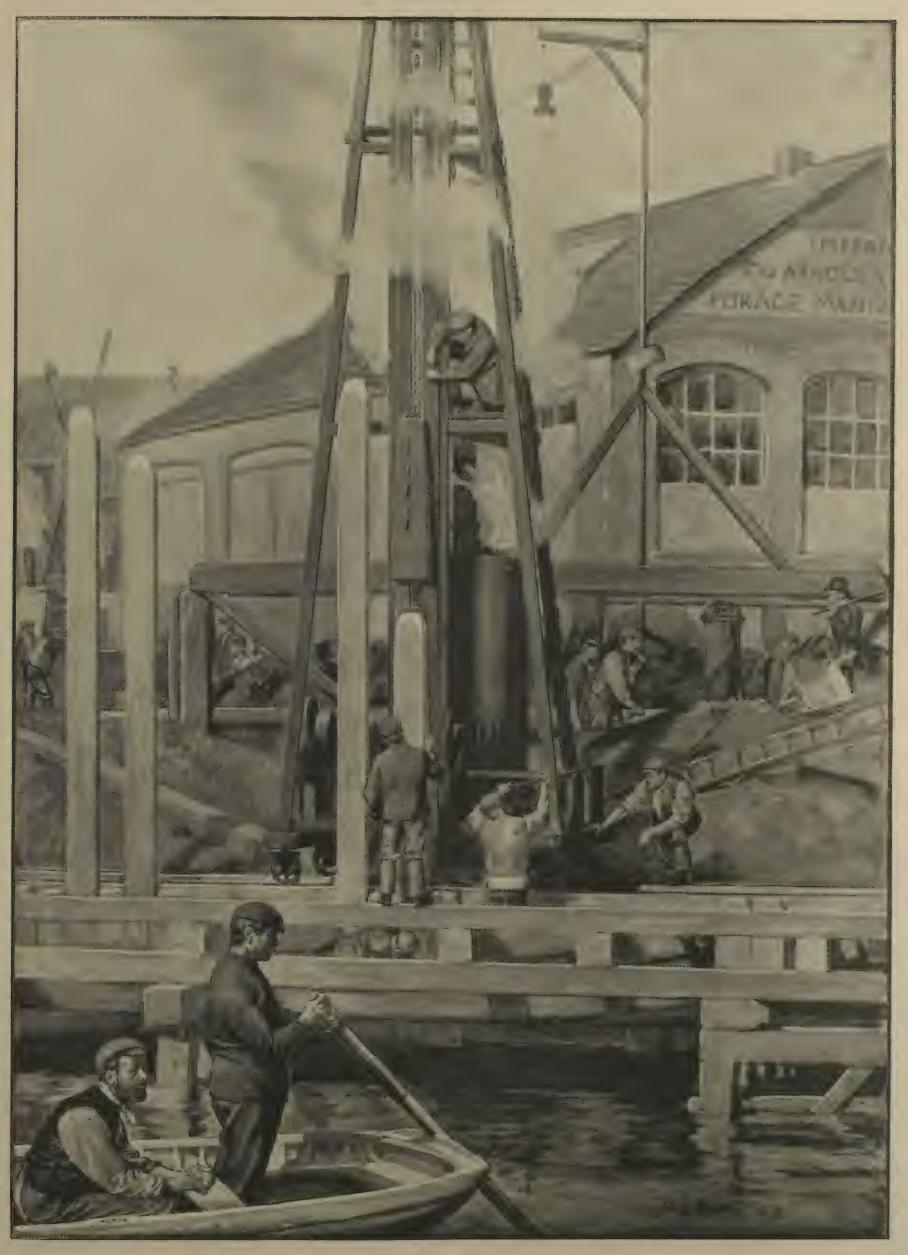


POINTS FROM THE SPEECHES OF JUNE 10.

Although the Speaker had let it be understood that members must confine themselves to Mr. Chaplin's amendment on the repeal of the corn tux,' the general scope of the debate became, in spite of his authority, much wider, and the leaders on both sides took occasion to bless or ban more or less directly Mr. Chamberlain's proposal of preferential tariffs for the Colonies.

THE ELECTRIFICATION OF THE DISTRICT RAILWAY.

DRAWN BY H. L. BACON.



THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE POWER STATION AT LOT'S ROAD, CHELSEA: PILE-DRIVING IN THE BED OF THE CANAL.

The great hammer of the pile-driver is raised by an endless chain, and falls by its own weight after it reaches a certain height. The hammer is seen rising, and is attached to the chain by means of a "dog" worked from below by a cord. It is then released by one end of the trip coming in contact with a check which the workman half-way up the framework is seen adjusting. When the wall of piles, closely set side by side, has been completed, the water between it and the shore is pumped out, and the seams between the piles are caulked—i.e., made water-tight with tow. After this the ground is dug out for the concrete foundations of the station.

BOOKS OF THE HOUR.

Six Trees. By Mary Wilkins Freeman. (London: Harper and Brothers.

In the Guardianship of God. By Flora Annie Steel. (London: Heinemann. 6

The Hebrere. By John A. Steuart. (London: Hodder and Stoughton. The Pinch of Prosperity. By Horace Annesley Vachell. (London: John Murray, 68.)

Pigs in Clover. By Frank Danby. (London: Heinemann. 6

The Pedagognes. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. (Boston: Small, Maynard, London: Putnam.)

Roderick Taliaferro: A Story of Maximilian's Empire. By George Cram Cook. (London: Macmillan. 6s.)

The Journal of Arthur Stirling. (London: Heinemann. 6s.)

Knitters in the Sun: A Pasteral. By Algernon Gissing. (London: Chatto and Windus. 6s.)

Dimples. By Helen Mathers. (London; Simpkin, Marshall. 1s.)
The Woman's Library; Vol. I., Education and Professions; Vol. II.
Needlewook, Edited by Ethel M. M. McKenna. (London; Chapman and Hall. 5s. each.)

Miss Mary Wilkins could not write a single page without her characteristic charm. The sketches in this little volume have all her grace of fancy and lightness of touch; but the human interest is scanty. It is a pleasant idea to associate the lives of people with particular trees; and we are mildly diverted when old David Ransom, believed by his neighbours to need a watch upon his eccentricities, takes refuge in an elm-tree from the voluntary "keepers" who come to look for him. The old maid who, in a trance of ecstasy, regards the balsam fir, covered with snow, as a Christmas-tree, with "all the joys which she had possessed or longed for in the radius of its radiance, it is appetration of the region of t is a pathetic figure. The two elderly spinsters who quarrelled about the Lombardy poplar are faintly amusing. There is an apple-tree which gives an agreeable fragrance to some simple lives. The remaining trees--a birch and a pine-will probably bore the reader. But it is a gentle boredom, for which nobody can have the heart to reproach Miss Mary Wilkins. All the stories have the air of having been long in the author's family, and kept in lavender. They are not exciting; but it is pleasant to know them.

Mrs. Steel's latest book is a collection of seventeen short stories dealing with Indian and Anglo-Indian life. They are written, of course, with the friendly insight of one who knows, and loves, the people whom she describes. Mrs. Steel has always the eye of a humour-loving, sympathetic spectator: she misses no humour-loving, sympathetic spectator: she misses no side-play, but she is able to treat the main action broadly, and the actors without too-critical analysis. Their follies are handled gently, with a whimsical appreciation, and the pathos of their lives remains, when the book is closed, to haunt the reader. "The Perfume of the Rose," the tale of a crippled essence-maker who saves the lives of a pair of young English lovers in the Mutiny, is perfumed itself by its rose-garden setting, and the filting Persian love-song that comes and goes within it. "Surabhi" love-song that comes and goes within it. "Surabhi" is a pathetic little sketch of the devotion of an old Brahmin to his cow, with the terrible months of the famine for a background, and the sahib log-mysterious, inscrutable, remote from the village point of view distantly moving before it. These are perhaps the best stories of the collection; certainly they are those that show the author's talent to the greatest advantage. We have met better plots than are to be found here; and a rambling method of narration, which assumes in the general reader a power of checidation has is not likely to pressess coasts a relyable of the control of the elucidation he is not likely to possess, casts a nebulous uncertainty over many of the incidents. These blemishes, however, are not likely to deter anyone who begins the book from finishing it, for its vivid charm is undeniable. As a portrayal of the savour of the bazaars, the hot breath of the plains, the magic and melancholy which surround human life in the East, "In the Guardian-ship of God" adequately sustains the reputation which Mrs. Steel has long since established for herself.

Mr. Steuart's tale is of the London slums, and is apparently a plea for philanthropy. Needless to say, he has no plan for preventing overcrowding. When rookeries are cleared away there is a worse congestion in the immediate neighbourhood. Mr. Steuart notes that, and some other commonplaces of the subject. The william of his storm is a formula of the subject. villain of his story is, of course, a slum landlord, a Jew who grinds the faces of the poor, and keeps the source of his gains from the knowledge of his beautiful daughter Rachel, and of his friends at the West End. Retribution seizes him at last, when he is half murdered by somebody in a mask. His life is saved, but reason has fled, and his daughter finds in his private papers the story of his infamy. All this is extremely crude; and Mr. Steuart, who can write when he chooses, is nowhere at any pains to show that he takes even the smallest interest in his theme. He introduces us to a good little boy, admirably brought up by an exemplary mother, even in a slum. The child has an affecting interview with a police magistrate when his father is charged with assaulting the leav's ruffeeply agent. Such charged with assaulting the Jew's ruffianly agent. Such a good little boy is too good to live, and his death occurs at the right moment — when Mr. Steuart's machinery needs pathos. The whole book is mechanical; it tells us nothing about the social problem; its characters are mere puppets; and its style is limp and languid. It bears every sign of manufacture for a goody-goody public; but even that public, we imagine,

"The Pinch of Prosperity" is nothing if not a vigorous book, although it is probably safe to assume that it would scarcely have appeared in its present form had not the writer of "No. 5, John Street" gone before to show the way: there is the same alternation of poverty and wealth and the same daring intermixing of class with and wealth and the same daring intermixing of class with class. Still, a superficial resemblance to a great book is not in itself a defect, and Mr. Vachell is to be congratulated on the decided merits of his own performance. Mr. Vachell does not moralise—much. Even in the dwellings of the poor the reader is not allowed to feel dull: the intemperate lady who sings hymns is a majority flucture from the control of the control is amusing, and Pretty Parslow has a wondrous gift

of repartee; in fact, we prefer Pretty's society to that of either of the American twins whose amazing likeness to one another plays such a large part in the developments of the story. To Lavinia Bidgood, priestess of the New Gnosticism, and seeker after the new, in preference to the true, we owe our introduction to Paul Festus, the Apostle of Sinlessness. Mr. Vachell plays around the foibles of society with a light hand, and the audacious patter put into the mouths of these exponents of new creeds is smart and easy. This book might be compared with a well-made salad: the materials are fresh, plentiful, and mixed with skill, and the result is entirely satisfactory. Mr. Vachell sounds no great deeps, but, on the other hand, he offends no ceptibilities; his characterisation is slight, but effective as far as it goes, and he has a nice sense of proportion in a word, our author has elected to amuse us, and we

"Mr. Frank Danby" has no sense of the fitness of things; he has called the gaily bound volume in our hands "Pigs in Clover"—a title which certainly suggests amusement, if not positive joviality—and in all his three hundred and seventy-four pages there is nothing to provoke a smile! A more dismal and depressing book it would be hard to find. The society sketches may be meant to be entertaining, but they in point of fact, laboured to the last degree, and hackneyed in theme. The "Pigs in Clover" of the title turn but to be South African and other millionaires who have forced themselves into the sacred precincts of "Society, with a capital S"—we quote Mr. Frank Danby: millionaires who read the book will appreciate the delicacy of the author's wit. The main portion of the volume is devoted to a study of passion and in Louis Althaus we have the picture of a man incredibly base, who has a dangerous influence where women are concerned. A certain Joan de Groot, represented as good, beautiful, and talented—she has written a novel which has taken the public by storm—consents to clope with him. Mr. Danby falls into the error of making her, after this episode, behave like the veriest fool conceivable, without brain or moral resource of any kind. She becomes the absolute slave of passion which has no redeeming feature, and sheds more tears than any heroine whom it has ever been our lot to meet. A few pages only redeem the story from utter sordidness: the pages which tell of the boyhood of Karl Althaus and of his beautiful devotion to his poor Jewish mother, and, later on, of his love for Joan de Groot, whose life has been ruined by his half-brother Louis. Here is exhibited a genuine capacity for dealing with the nobler side of human nature.

To the firm of Messrs. Putnam we are indebted for the publication in London of Mr. Pier's singularly clever little book. At Harvard University there is an institution known as the Summer School, which is conducted in the vacation by some young collegian who has a taste for lecturing. Mr. Pier shows us a class in English literature, attended by young men and women striving for culture with that pathetic pertinacity which the traveller notices in the Western States. Some are school teachers seeking to enlarge their scanty stores of knowledge. One of them is principal of a school in the city of Peru (Ohio): He is a poet who refuses to be cured of his poetry, and he is engaged to a damsel of Peru (Ohio), who, in the unconventional way still recognised in the West, is prosecuting her studies at Harvard without a chaperon. Mr. Pier has drawn these curious products of American independence with a skill that has no counterpart except in Mr. Henry James's "Daisy Miller." Excellent, too, is the portrait of the young collegian who lectures to these neophytes of literary taste, and scandalises the patriotism of Peru (Ohio) by an unpartiatic prajudice in favour of European authors. "The patriotic prejudice in favour of European authors. "The Pedagogues Pedagogues" is a satire, always keen and sometimes cruel; and it is written with a force and finish which make us expect much from Mr. Arthur Stanwood Pier.

Mexico under the brief reign of Maximilian is comparatively an untilled field, and Mr. Cook's story shows that it offers abundance of romantic material. His hero, an ex-Confederate officer, who on the defeat of the Southern cause offers his sword to the Austrian Archduke reigning in Mexico, is a figure whose adventures are worthy of Dumas, although his unnecessary airing of his theological principles would have amazed the great writer. Taliaferro fights an amateur bull-fight, in the course of which he discovers to his surprise that the main thing is not so much to kill the bull as to avoid being hissed for clumsiness by the spectators. He woos a beautiful Mexican girl of good Catholic family, and amidst stirring adventures overcomes the difficulties caused by their religious differences, by her family's prejudices, and by the raging of civil war. The love-story is a good one, and the vivid descriptions of campaigning suggest that the author knows something of the realities of war. The fact that the book is written in the American language has sometimes an odd effect. Most of the conversations are, of course, supposed to take place in Spanish, and the Transatlantic idiom falls queerly from the lips of dignified Mexican gentlemen, and for some of us gives the really charming heroine a flavour of New York.

"The poet! You make him go out into the market and chaffer for his bread! You subject him to the same law to which you subject your loafers and your same law to which you subject your loafers and your louts—that he who will not work can not eat! Your drones and your drunkards—and your poets. . . And you love letters! You love poetry! You are civilised, you are liberal, you are enlightened! You are fools!" Such is the key-note of "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," poet and self-acclaimed man of genius. There will be many who will say that the volume suggests more of madness than of its close ally; others who will say that it is merely bysterical; yet others who will say that it is merely hysterical; yet others that it is the embittered outpourings of a vain and morbid sentimentalist. In a degree, each judgment will be justified, but there is something more than madness, hysteria, or sentimentalism in the diary of this American Chatterton. Briefly, it is a minute

study of youthful hope and despair-the hope of the author of a drama in blank verse, and the despair following the rejection of his manuscript by firm after firm, and his discovery that the publisher exists for the furtherance of art only as far as art aids in the filling of the coffers. In it, Arthur Stirling dissects his residue before his readers him such a properties of the start. his mind before his readers, pins his every emotion to the specimen-board, throws a brilliant light upon them, labels them "These are my thoughts," and, after giving a lecture of considerable length, in staccato style and couched in distinctly florid language, commits suicide in the Hudson—"the world had no use for his work, and so he died." It is a riot of egotism culminating in a strangedy. Stirling is an agentist of egotists but he can so he died. Stirling is an egotist of egotists, but he can say "I was a man of genius" and yet not wholly alienate the sympathies of the readers of his clever but pitiful "Journal." The man is doubtless a myth, but the man's thoughts have truth behind them.

The Squire of Windean, whose search for the true social creed led him into two unconventional and unsatisfactory love-affairs, is described in one of the early chapters of "Knitters in the Sun" as a sentimentalist, a description which should help to unravel the mysteries of his behaviour. He was fortunate in belonging to a rural district where more people than himself were unfettered by normal rules of existence, and peculiarly happy in being able to look upon "country life, like woman, as essentially moral." He was rejected by a girl in whom he believed an earnest sympathy for her fellow beings to exist, and he married a wild woodland beauty, whose intimate association with Nature did not, however, make her a participator in his visionary schemes for his tenants' welfare. She died, after estrangement from him, and the last sight of her dead face modified his views of his duty towards neighbouring humanity, though how this was effected Mr. Algernon Gissing fails to make clear to us—nor, indeed, what his purposes were, in any detail. All we can gather is that they depended largely on the influence of the individual—a vague generalisation which does not elucidate the matter very satisfactorily. The spiritual wanderings of the sentimentalist, and the passionate, untamed nature of his wife, whom another woman luminously describes as a "primeval Celt," are brilliantly drawn, and the countryside, with its wide-sweeping, placid landscape, is picturesquely shown, while the mental crises of the characters are followed with a subtle feeling which makes one regret that the "Knitters" general conduct of life was so strangely at variance with probability.

The title of Miss Helen Mathers' latest collection of short stories leads one to expect something much milder than the actual contents. "Dimples" was the name given to a clergyman at the Foundling Hospital by a poor woman who came Sunday after Sunday to the chapel, hoping to recognise her child. She could not do so, but her husband immediately detected the boy by his likeness to his mother. On this boy by his likeness to his mother. and the clergyman's kindness turns the moral and social regeneration of an apparently hopeless couple. This is mild enough, in all conscience, but later in the volume comes a story of a jealous husband's attempt to murder his wife. The lady died of heart disease before violence was offered, and the intending murderer is judged only by his own conscience. More sensational still is the detection of another attempted murder by the Bentger rays. By for the attempted murder by the Röntgen rays. best thing in the book, however, is the human episode entitled, "The Brothers," a story of two children kidnapped by the woman their father had wronged. The devotion of the boys and the self-sacrifice of the elder might have had more verisimilitude had the children not been quite so young, but the thing is well and completely done. The hand of the experienced story-teller is, indeed, manifest throughout

Mrs. McKenna has undertaken an interesting if not very unusual experiment—that of persuading experts, not only in women's trades and employments, but also in every kind of feminine accomplishment, to tell "how it is done." In her first volume may be found contributions to the important modern subject of women's professions, by such authorities as Miss Hogarth, Mrs. Jopling Rowe, Miss M. F. Billington, and Mrs. Kendal. It is curious to note the varying standpoints from which the whole subject of education and professions is regarded by those who organise labour and those who are actually employed. Those who are successful organisers contribute thoroughly practical and helpful papers, but those who have apparently been approached because they have been individually successful in the fields of labour they are asked to describe, almost invariably confine themselves to more or less vague generalities. In the first volume of "The Woman's Library," the two least illuminating chapters deal with journalism and the stage, and yet in each case they are written by ladies who have been eminently successful in these two overcrowded walks of life. In both cases the writers may be said to sum up their remarks by the one pregnant word, "Don't." This is the more strange when we find that in the chapter entitled "Women and Journalism," there are many references, kindly and generously worded, to Miss Billington's successful rivals; she mentions something like a dozen women journalists who seem to have found fame and fortune in the exercise of the profession of which she gives so discouraging, an account. Mrs. Kendal, when dealing discouraging an account. Mrs. Kendal, when dealing with the stage as a profession, is even more emphatic. She declares that the beginner has no chance; and, further, she asserts that in London alone there are some three thousand experienced actresses always out of work for six months in the year. She concludes the chapter entitled "Theatrical Life" with the words, it Police months in the second seco 'Believe me, the amateur is much to be envied, and has solved the question of the pros and cons of theatrical life." From some points of view the second volume of "The Woman's Library" is more interesting, and covers fresher ground, than the first.

THE EXTINCTION OF A DYNASTY: THE MURDER OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF SERVIA.



KING ALEXANDER AND QUEEN DRAGA, MURDERED BY MILITARY CONSPIRATORS AT BELGRADE, JUNE 11.

Alexander Obrenovitch, the last of his race, was the son of the notorious King Milan and the unfortunate Queen Nathalie, who has been described as the most beautiful and worst-used woman in Europe. King Alexander was born in 1876; succeeded to the throne at twelve years of age on his father's abdication; dismissed the Regents at the muzzle of his revolver before he was seventeen; scandalised his people three years ago by his marriage with Draga Maschin, one of his mother's ladies-in-waiting; suspended the Servian Constitution a few months since; and last week was, with his consort, done to death by the Army in his own Palace. With the exception of King Milan, every Obrenovitch has come to a violent end.

THE EXTINCTION OF A DYNASTY: SCENES IN THE LIFE OF THE LATE KING OF SERVIA.

Drawings (from Photographs) by Allan Stewart and S. Begg.



AN OCCASION OF CEREMONY: KING ALEXANDER AND HIS GUARD AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE KONAK, OR PALACE, WHERE THE MURDERS TOOK PLACE.

The Servian Royal Guard played no very heroic part in the recent crisis, and the example of Louis the Sixteenth's Switzers, who died to a man, was but feebly imitated. Among the many conflicting reports of the outrage is one to the effect that at least twelve Guardsmen fell in the defence of their master; but on this point nothing definite is known.



A FORMER EVERYDAY SCENE IN BELGRADE: KING ALEXANDER, WITHOUT ESCORT, DRIVING THROUGH THE TOWN.

Not until his marriage incensed the people against him did Alexander seriously suspect plots against his life, and he would formerly drive through his capital with little ceremony and practically unattended.

THE LATE KING AND QUEEN OF SERVIA, THEIR SUCCESSORS, AND THE MAN WHOSE PROPOSED ADOPTION AS HEIR CAUSED THE MURDERS.



KING ALEXANDER AT THE TIME, OF HIS ACCESSION IN 1889 (TWELVE YEARS OF AGE).

Queix Draga.

THE DIRECT CAUSE OF THE MURDERS: LIEUTENANT NIKODEM LUNGEVICA, QUEEN DRAGA'S BROTHER, WHOM SHE WISHED TO HAVE NOMINATED AS HERE TO THE TURONE.

THE LATE WIFE OF THE NEWLY ELECTED SUCCESSOR TO THE THRONE: PRINCESS PETER KARAGEORGEVICH, SISTER OF THE QUIEN OF ITALY.

THE LATE QUEEN DRAGA AND HER TWO SISTERS, ERRONEOUSLY SAID TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED WITH HER MAJESTY.

King Alexander at the Time when He Dismissed the Regents and Assumed Full Power, 1803 (in his Seventeenth Year).

King Atexander.

THE NEW HEIR TO THE SERVIAN THRONE, PRINCE GEORGE KARAGEORGEVICH.

THE EXTINCTION OF A DYNASTY: THE LATE KING ALEXANDER, HIS CAPITAL, PEOPLE, AND SOLDIERS.



King Alexander's Guard.

King Alexander on a Hunting Expedition.



THE KONAK, OR ROYAL PALACE, SHOWING THE BUILDING (X) WHERE THE ASSASSINATION TOOK PLACE.



THEIR MAJESTIES AND THE LIGHT CURE: KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA VISITING PATIENTS IN THE FINSEN LIGHT ROOM AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL

On June 11 the King and Queen visited the London Hospital to open a rew wing and the new Finsen Light Room. Of the Danish physician's meltiod of curing lupus the Queen is the patron and pioneer in England.

Her Majesty presented the first lumb to the London Hospital in 1920.

THE CAUSE OF THE ABSENCE OF MERCÉDÈS CARS FROM THE GORDON-BENNETT RACE:

THE BURNING OF THE DAIMLER WORKS, NEAR STUTTGART, JUNE 10.



THE EFFORT TO REPLACE THE FACTORY: THE NEW WORKS ALREADY IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION,



A MERCÉDÈS CAR, DESTINED FOR THE GORDON-BENNETT RACE, WRECKED BY THE FIRE.



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE DÉBRIS.



THE GREAT AREA CLEARED BY THE FIRE.



THE SMOULDERING DÉBRIS PLAYED UPON BY THE FIRE-HOSE.

On June 10, at 2 a.m., a fire broke out at the large automobile works of the Daimler-Motoren-Gesellschaft. In a short time the smithies, fitting, and lathe shops were completely gutted. The stores and about one hundred newly finished cars, including some destined for the Gordon-Bennett Race, were entirely destroyed. The Mercédès cars will not now be represented in the race.

THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.—No. XXIII: NEW GUINEA:

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

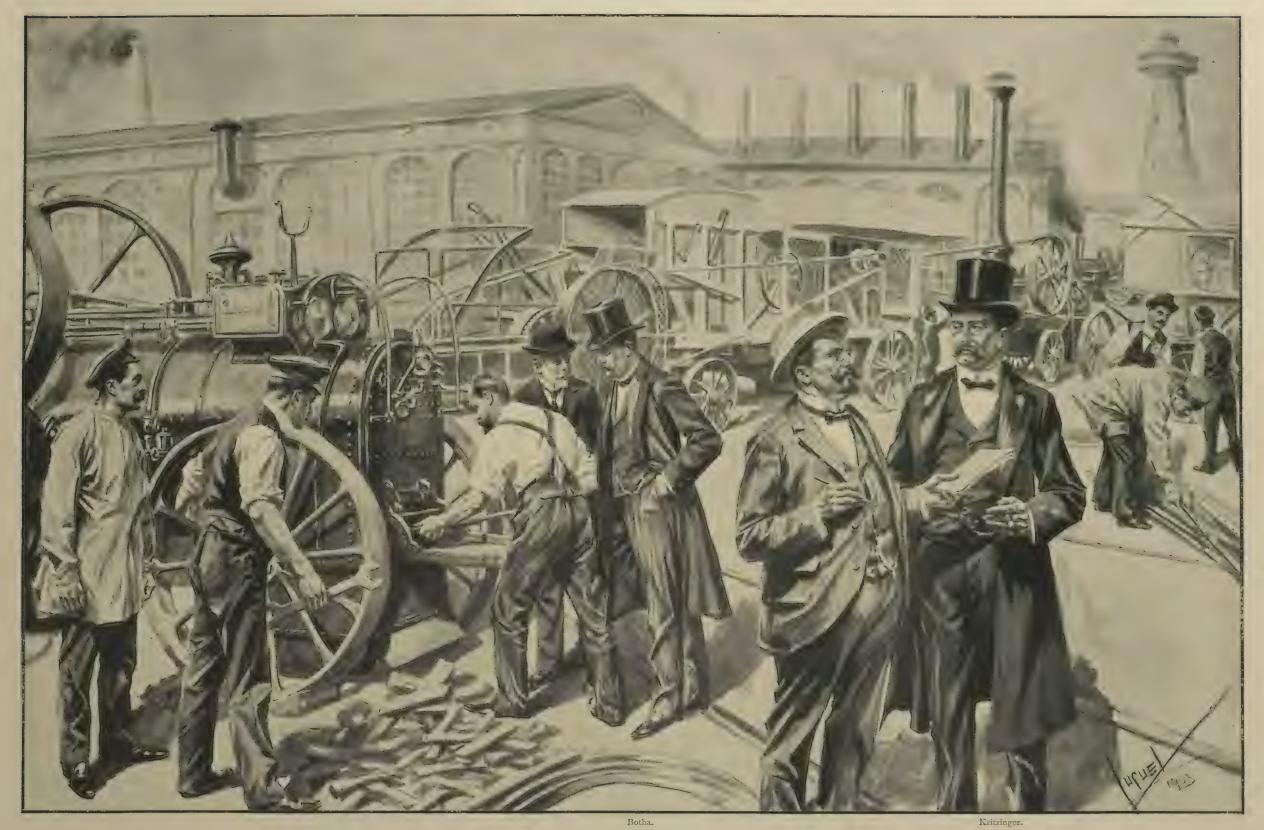


THE DIVISION OF NEW GUINEA IN 1885: THE SALUTE TO THE BRITISH AND GERMAN FLAGS ON THE LINE OF DEMARCATION.

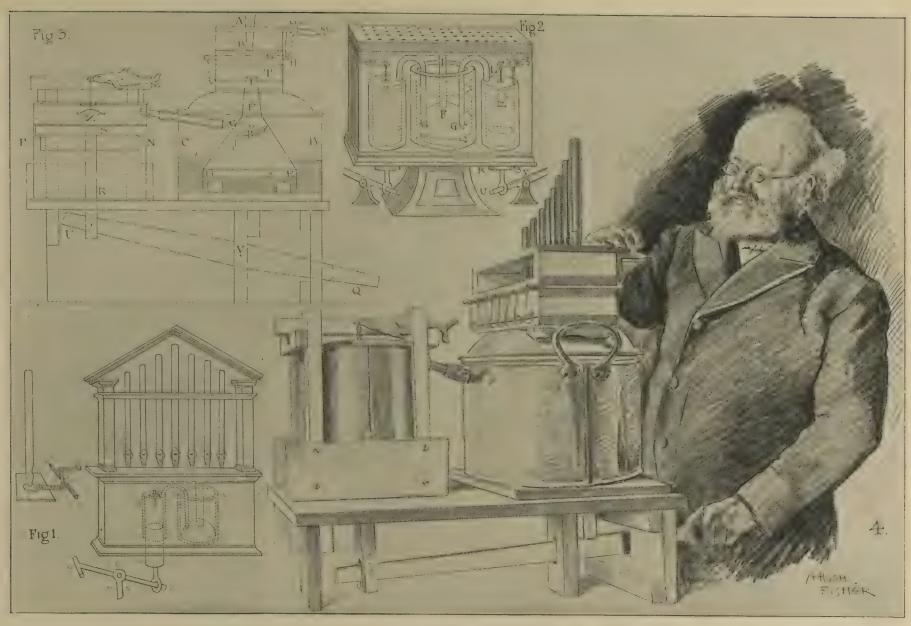
In April 1885, after much heated correspondence between Lord Granville and Bismarck, the Anglo-German boundaries of New Guinea were fixed. Germany took 67,000 square miles in the north-eastern part, while Great Britain annexed in the south and south-east and the islands a territory 90,000 square miles in extent.

THE BOER GENERALS' RETURN TO FARMING: THE AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DRAWN BY EDWARD CUCUEL, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BERLIN.



GENERAL KRITZINGER AND COMMANDANT C. J. BOTHA INSPECTING AGRICULTURAL MACHINES AT VETSCHAU, NEAR MERLIN.



1. Drawing of a Water Organ deduced from the Account given by Hero of Alexandria in his "Pneumatics."

- 3. Mr. Warman's Working Drawing.
- 2. Drawing of a Water Organ, after One given in Chappell's "History of Music,"

 Made from the Account of Vossius in 1673.
- 4. Mr. John Watson Warman and his Invention: The Method of Playing the Instrument.

AN UNUSUAL EXHIBIT AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S SOIRÉE: MR. JOHN WATSON WARMAN'S HYDRAULICON, OR WATER ORGAN. DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER.



The "Balkan's" Boat.

The "Bléchamp.

THE LOSS OF THE "LIBAN" OFF THE ÎLE MAIRE: RESCUE WORK BY THE "BALKAN'S" BOAT.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS. SOME CURIOUS ANIMALCULES.

Now that midsummer has come, those of us who by aid of the microscope can find a world in a water-drop, and a whole territory in a leaf, begin to live again in an intellectual sense. All through the winter there is little doing in what may be called the outdoor work of observing the infinitely small. Summer is the time when life breeds apace in the pools and ditches, and when a new universe of living things awakens from the winter sleep of the preceding generation.

This much by way of plea for the microscope as an aid to wisdom. To-day I have been watching some common wheel - animalcules, or Rotifers, which I discovered in some rain-water that had collected in a dull, cool cranny. Very curious it is to watch the fluttering movements of these small beings, which flit across the field of vision, propelled by their "wheels," or substitutes therefor. The particular species before me bears an apparent wheel-like crown above, but on closer examination required that the movement is only a constant. ation you note that the movement is only an apparent ation you note that the movement is only an apparent one, in so far as any actual rotation of parts is concerned. The "wheel" is really a kind of rim or disc fringed with those delicate fibres of living matter we call cilia. Similar filaments line our own windpips and bronchial tubes. They exhibit a constant waving motion, bending and then straightening themselves as it were, only in the wheel animalcules this action is accomplished so quickly and regularly that your eye is deceived into thinking you see a revolving wheel. thinking you see a revolving wheel.

There are many kinds of rotifers, some free, some fixed, and some that build wonderful tubes wherein they dwell. They will well repay a close acquaintance with their ways and works, but to-day I am rather concerned with certain curious phases of their life than with details of their structure. Early in the eighteenth century Leeuwenhoek, to whom the world owes much for early improvement in the microscope, discovered the first rotifers in rain-water which had lodged in a gutter on his house-roof. He saw the revolving "wheels," noted their movements, and gave a fairly accurate description of them. But in these days all small fry were dubbed "animalcules," and it was much later in the day when more accurate observation showed that under this common term very different creatures There are many kinds of rotifers, some free, some that under this common term very different creatures were classified. Then began the work of separation and distinction, and to-day our rotifers occupy a fairly high position in the living scale. I mention this fact particularly in view of what is to come. The rotifers are highly organised beings, and their history acquires a deep interest from the realisation of this fact.

Leeuwenhoek himself writes that in October 1702, having taken up some dry dirt from a rain-water gutter and kept it for twenty-one months in a piece of paper, he put some of it into a glass tube, and poured rain-water which had been boiled upon it. To his twentyies in a few hours he found that his cold his surprise, in a few hours, he found that his cold bath had revived a large number of animalcules which had been contained in the dried dirt. There was no doubt regarding the nature of the animalcules, for Leeuwenhoek recognised them as his friends of yore, the rotifers. He had been making researches on the old doctrine of spratters. of spontaneous generation, that notion which held that of spontaneous generation, that hotton which held that life could originate from non-living matter. He was no believer in this doctrine, at least in so far as his animalcules were concerned; for he inquires, "Ought we not to be astonished to find that these small insects can be twenty-one months dry and yet live, and as soon as they are put into water fall a-swimming or fastening the hinder parts of their hodges to the glass and they are due. hinder parts of their bodies to the glass, and then produce the wheels, just as if they had never wanted water?

Naturally, these and similar observations raised much curiosity among naturalists. At a later period, Dr. W. B. Carpenter repeated them. In the summer of 1835, he placed a drop of water containing a dozen specimens of the common rotifer on a slip of glass. The water soon dried up in the summer heat. Next day, under the microscope, the mummified forms of the animalcules were apparent. They were coiled up in circles. Dr. Carpenter then proceeded to cover them with another drop of water. Ten of them revived in a few minutes, and soon exhibited all their wonted energy. After a few hours the water evaporated, and next day After a few hours the water evaporated, and next day the animalcules were again revived by the addition of a fresh drop. Six times was the process repeated: some of the animalcules did not recover, but two held out to the last. These were accidentally lost.

Sir Richard Owen-better known as Professor Owenin 1838 saw at Freiburg the revival of a rotifer which had been kept in dry sand by Professor Schulze for four years. Now these cases are paralleled by others occurring in other groups of lower organisms, and we may perhaps find the acme of such conditions in the shape which appear capable of withstanding extremes of cold undreamt of before the days of liquid-air investigations. It takes little short of absolute destruction to do away with bacterial life, and that such vitality can last for years is only too evident when we reflect upon the power of many disease germs to retain their virulence and to be capable of affecting us after long periods of qui-escence. So that the whole question of the conditions of vitality is raised by the observation of Leeuwenhoek on his wheel-bearers, and a very complex question it is.

In what state can we suppose life to exist in the case of a desiccated animalcule? That the animalcule still lives is evident, for we cannot revivify a dead thing—we can only revive a still living one. Science thing—we can only revive a sun living one. Science-here can only assume a power of resisting conditions fatal to other animals, and none more so than dryness of tissues. The man who tumbles into the water is revived by being taken out of it; but the rotifer whose animation is suspended, is revived by being restored to its natural element.

Andrew Wilson.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to Chess Editor.

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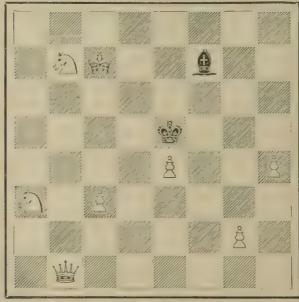
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SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3083.—By H. E. KIDSON.

1. B to R sq 2. Q to R 8th 3. Q mates.

BLACK.

PROBLEM No. 3086.—By E. J. WINTER WOOD. BLACK.



WHITE

White to play, and mate in three moves

CHESS IN VIENNA.

Game played between Messrs. Schlechter and Teichmann. (King's Knight's Gambit.)

P to K 4th
P takes P
P to K B 4th
P to K Kt 4th
P to K Kt 5th
P to K Kt 5th WHITE (Mr. S.) 1. P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to K 5th
5. P to Q 4th
6. B takes P

It would be difficult by any waste of time material to bring about a much worse

Q takes P P to Kt 3rd Q to K 3rd B to K 2nd Kt to B 3rd Q to R 5th (ch) Q to Kt 6th Kt to Q B 3rd Q to Kt 3rd B to Kt 5th There is really nothing else on the board unless B to R 3rd can be considered an alternative. Kt to Q sq P to Q R 3rd

12. P to Q 5th 13. Castles Q R

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. T.) 14. P to Kt 4th 15. P to Q 6th

Kt to K 3rd B to B 4th B takes P Q takes P B to Kt 4th B takes B (ch) K to Q sq Q to B 4th R to B sq Q to B 7th R to B sq Resigns. P takes Kt Q to Kt 3rd P takes P B to K 3rd Kt to Q 5th Q takes B K R to Kt sq Q R to B sq Q to K B 3rd R to Kt 8th

Another game in the Tourney between Messrs. Marshall and Maroczy. (Bishop's Gambit.)

***************************************	DEWEN	WHILE	BLALK			
(Mr. Maroczy).	(Mr Marshall).	(Mr. Maroczy).	' (Mr. Marshall).			
I. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to B 5th	B takes Kt(ch)			
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. K takes B	P to Kt 5th			
3. B to B 4th	P to Q 4th	19. P to O 6th	P takes Kt (ch)			
4. B takes P	Q to R 5th (ch)	20. P takes P	Kt to B 4th			
5. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	21. P takes P	Kt to Kt 6th (ch)			
o. P to Q 4th	B to Kt and .	22. K to Q 2nd	O takes B P			
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K and	23. R to K sq	QR to K sq			
8. Kt to B 3rd	Q to R 4th	24. R takes R	R takes R			
9. P to K Rigth	P to K R 3rd	25. K to B 2nd				
o. Q to Q 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	White offers in vain	to draw. His opponent			
I. Kt to K 2nd	B to Q and	is too good a judge of	a won position. The			
2. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt takes B	ending is very smart.				
3. P takes Kt	Kt to K 2nd	25.	O to K 5th (ch)			
4. Q takes P	Castles ·	26. K to Kt 3rd	O to Kt 2nd (ch)			
The defence is a mor	le' of coolness against	27. K to B 2nd	Q to K 5th (ch)			
he futile rovings of the	White Queen. Pieces	28. K to Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 2nd (ch)			
ire being brought into	effective operation at	29. K to B 2nd	B to B sq			
he cost of a Pawn o	r two, and a counter	30. Q to B 4th	R to K 7th (ch)			
ttack is set up quite si	uddenly.	31. B to Q 2nd	R takes B (ch)			
5. P to B 3rd	QR to Kt sq	32. K takes H	Q takes P (ch)			
6. Q takes R P	B to Kt 4th	33. K to Q sq	Q takes R (ch)			
	2. 00 220 4111	34. K to B and	Kt to B 4th			
This practically wi	ns a piece, although	35. Q to R th	Kt to K 6th (ch)			
White has still a great	superiority of Pawns.	White resigns.				

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REGICIDE AS AN ART: PARALLELS TO THE SERVIAN TRAGEDY.

The nearest approach, from the point of view of Court cabal, to the assassination of Alexander of Servia and his Queen is, perhaps, that of Bianca Capello and her husband, Francesco de' Medici, Duke of Como. The career of the notorious Grand Duchess of Tuscany and that of the Queen of Servia offer a somewhat striking resemblance to those who have studied them. Both women were consumed with restless ambition; both were childless, and, nevertheless, determined not to let the succession lapse to collateral kinsmen of their spouses, succession lapse to collateral kinsmen of their spouses, or to downright rivals; and their plotting to that effect involved not only their own death by violence, but that of those who in an evil hour, and blinded by their passion, had married them. In spite of this analogy, the tragedies enacted respectively in October 1585 at the hunting-lodge at Cajano, and late on June 10, 1903, at the Konak at Belgrade, differ greatly from an artistic standpoint, if by artistic we mean that which lends itself most easily to illustration—scenic, pictorial or literary and consequently impresses itself pictorial, or literary, and consequently impresses itself more deeply not only on the minds of contemporaries, but on the knowledge of posterity.

but on the knowledge of posterity.

As such, the dispatch of the young sovereign and his consort under the near-Eastern midnight sky does not bear comparison with the Italian scene. On the one hand, we have a modern bed-room, probably not furnished in the best of taste, for the Obrenovitches were not famed for that; the instruments with which the gruesome deeds are committed, prosaic pistols and what were erroneously called axes, but which were probably sabres. On the other hand, we have a hall hung with magnificent tapestry, furnished with were probably sabres. On the other hand, we have a hall hung with magnificent tapestry, furnished with marvellously carved oak and glinting armour, illumined with hundreds of wax candles; in the centre a sumptuous board with snow-white napery, Murano glass, and resplendent silver; the ducal hosts as well as their guests dressed in rich broades, match-less velves, and priceless examples of the invellers. less velvets, and priceless samples of the jeweller's art; and instead of the brutal weapons resorted to in the Balkans, there is the insidious poison. Truly, it does not kill so quickly as cold steel or leaden bullets, "but then again," as the cynic said, "the frowsy charwoman has not to be called in to disturb the furniture and to wash the bleed from the wells and the ture and to wash the blood from the walls and the floors. Blood, moreover, spoils the furniture and the carpets permanently.

The philosophy of this is very grim, yet it is an indisputable fact that only one nation took to poison readily as a means of getting rid of their rulers as well as in the settlement of private differences—namely, the Italians. Whether they were influenced by such the Italians. Whether they were influenced by such considerations as set forth by the cynic it is difficult to say, yet it is equally indisputable that the French and the Spaniards, who learnt much from the Italians, returned to the primitive mode of regicide now and again. The parallel to the exploits of the Borgias and the Medicis must be looked for in the secret history of Louis XIV: during the periods when Brinvilliers and La Voisin flourished, and flourished to such an extent as to frighten even the Grand Monarque, whose nearest and dearest were said to have perished by the admini-

as to frighten even the Grand Monarque, whose nearest and dearest were said to have perished by the administration of drugs and by the wearing of poisoned garments. Yet, though there was much that was spuriously dramatic, there was nothing artistic about these horrors. Elsewhere it was all plain sailing. Juan Jaureguy, who was a Spaniard, used a pistol in his futile attempt on William the Silent; but Le Goth, a Frenchman, pretended to march with the times, to have taken a leaf from the book of Catherine de' Medici, and he offered to kill the Prince with a dish of poisoned eels. This was simply done to throw dust in the eyes of his patron, the Marquis de Richebourg, acting for Alexander of Parma. Le Goth did not mean business; Balthazar Gérard, another Frenchman, did—and reverted to the pistol. Jacques Clément had

mean business; Balthazar Gérard, another Frenchman, did—and reverted to the pistol. Jacques Clément had apparently no more art of grouping in him than the rest, and used the knife to work his will on the son of Catherine, as François Ravaillac did on Henri IV. In all these cases, however, one actor in each drama stands out in bold relief—namely, the assassin himself, and he conveys his individuality to history while staining the record. He leaves the scene of his deed to accident in pursuit of that most needful of all things—opportunity; but he prepares his own attitude with a certain amount of skill and a good modicum of courage, for he is aware that under the most favourable conditions, his chances of escape are infinitesimal. There is a fair show of art in this. It is the art of the single-figure painter; it is the art of the one-actor play; it is the art that creates a Manfred, a Lara, or a Childe it is the art that creates a Manfred, a Lara, or a Childe

Harold—we see only one man.

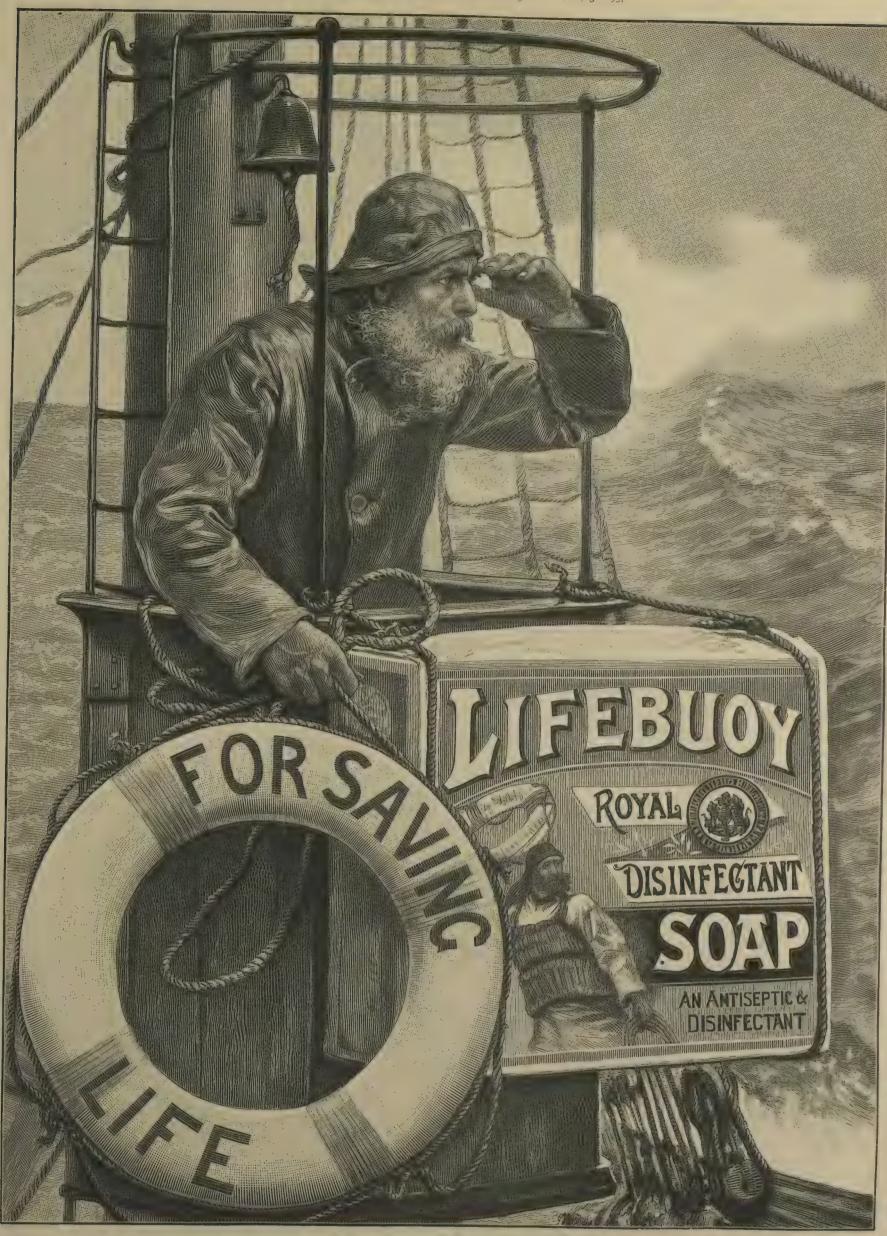
Thus far the civilised nations of Europe up to recent times. The semi-civilised regicides paid no heed to mise-en-scène or to individual attitude. When George III. sent Count Münster, the grandfather of the late German Ambassador, to St. Petersburg shortly after the murder of Paul I. a high official showed him over the murder of Paul I., a high official showed him over the whole of the scene at the St. Michael's Palace. The envoy shuddered; the cicerone remained imperturbable. "Very regrettable, Herr Graf," he said, "but it can't be helped; our régime is a tyranny tempered by assassination. Regicide, in fact, is our Magna Charta." He might have added: "And we club our courage together to maintain our privilege"; for up to this moment, history is by no means agreed with regard to the man who struck the first blow at Peter III., Paul I., and Alexander II., any more than it is agreed with regard to him who threw the first bomb on that January evening in 1858 in the Rue Le Pelletier, or who made the first lunge at Gustavus III. in the Opera the murder of Paul I., a high official showed him over

House at Stockholm.

The tragedy at Belgrade savours too much of the Russian in its distribution of responsibility, and also of the Oriental palace revolutions, to be quite acceptable to the sense of justice of the civilised European nations One might paraphrase Prior and say-

who made the first lunge at Gustavus III. in the Opera

By outward show, let's not be cheated, A crime should like a crime be treated.—A. D. V.



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LADIES' PAGES.

There is so much going on in London society of one kind and another that the events of a few days ago seem to recede into distance in one's mind almost before their echoes are silenced. It is seldom that there are several smart weddings in the very midst of the season; but here all at once have been those of Viscount Crichton and Lady Mary Grosvenor, of Mr. Duff and Lady Juliette Lowther, and of Mr. Bass and Lady Noreen Hastings. The presents have been remarkably beautiful in each case. Lady Juliette Lowther received some particularly handsome gifts composed of the offerings of a number of friends combined into one object—a really very sensible device, quite an improvement on the older plan of each friend presenting some comparatively small gift. Prince Francis of Teck, the Viceroy of Ireland and Countess Dudley, Sir Ernest Cassel, and a number of other friends combined to present to Lady Juliette a superb ruby and diamond corsage ornament, or collar—for it can be used in either form at will. Her girl friends in like manner joined together to give her a fine pearl and diamond ring. The Marchioness of Ripon (who is the bride's stepfather's mother) presented a beautiful dinner-service, and Lady Lister - Kaye also chose exquisite china for her gift. The Duchess of Sutherland gave gilt candelabra; Mr. Alfred Rothschild a beautiful sable boa; and the "non-coms." and troopers of Mr. Duff's squadron sent his bride silver writing - table fittings. Amidst all this beauty the royal presents still stood forth in stately fashion. There was a magnificent diamond and turquoise brooch from their Majesties, a jewelled parasol-handle from the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a sapphire and diamond brooch from Princess Victoria.

Lady Mary Grosvenor's wedding came yet nearer to royalty, as her half-sister is the Duchess of Teck; and the Princess of Wales sent the bride a black ostrich feather and tortoiseshell fan, with a card bearing the inscription, "Dear Molly, with best wishes from Victoria Mary"; besides which the Prince and Princess of Wales united in a gift of four beautiful silver fruit-dishes, pierced and chased. The bridegroom, Viscount Crichton, is equerry to the Prince of Wales, and went with him on his famous journey through the Colonies. The King and Queen presented Lord Crichton with a great trophy in the form of a chased silver-gilt cup, with snake handles and tall cover. Here again the sensible new fashion of a combined present was adopted by some friends. The Duke and Duchess of Teck joined with Lord and Lady Ormonde to present a set of five diamond stars of graduated size to the bride.

Their Majesties honoured the wedding of Lady Juliette Lowther with their presence; the Queen, in mourning for her uncle, wore a grey gown embroidered with silver. The bride's dress was of white satin



A HANDSOME PROMENADE GOWN.

trimmed with point d'Alençon lace, forming a collar on the bodice; the skirt was bordered with accordion-pleated frills of net, and Madonna lilies, myrtle, and orange-blossom were combined for the trimming. The very long veil of old lace was worn quite off the face, one point being attached to the head by a ruby and diamond brooch, whence the beautiful lace fell so far as almost to cover the train. The bridesmaids were all in white, with tulle veils fastened on by wreaths of jessamine and forget-me-nots. Half the peerage was present in the church. The mother of the bride, Countess de Grey, conspicuous for her height and beauty, wore Parma-violet chiffon, with embroideries in shades of heliotrope and blue, set in bands round the skirt at three places and as a tablier down the front; the narrow waistbelt and cuffs were of pale-blue satin, and the toque of white tulle was trimmed with pink carnations. The bride went away in a white voile, trimmed with embroideries in the form of clusters of white lilac.

At Lord Crichton's wedding the Prince and Princess of Wales attended. H.R.H. wore a dress of soft silk with a pale-blue stripe on a white ground overlaid with clusters of pink roses in the design; hat of Pompadour colours to harmonise. The bride's dress was almost entirely of Brussels lace laid over chiffon on a foundation of white satin; sprays of orange-blossom were fastened at the waist with long trails down the skirt. The bridesmaids in this case were all in blue, the material being chiffon laid over glacé silk and trimmed with rows of blue ribbon-velvet. The youngest bridesmaid was the bride's tiny niece, Princess Mary of Teck. The Duchess of Teck wore pale-green chiffon trimmed profusely with cream lace, the wide collar fastened on with great Malmaison carnations; while the bride's mother, Katherine, Duchess of Westminster, wore black lace over grey chiffon and a black tulle bonnet; and the bridegroom's mother, Lady Erne, was in grey crêpe-de-Chine with flounces of fine white lace.

There was a time when we English were by no means gregarious, but we have changed all that, and love to take our pleasure in large parties. A number of the smartest private balls this season are being given in the big hotels, some of which lay themselves out specially for such entertainments. It saves a world of trouble, and also allows of much larger numbers than could be accommodated with dancing - space in any private houses short of the dozen or so fine mansions of London. But the climax in the way of enormous balls was that held for charity at the Royal Albert Hall. It was a wonderful sight! There was, of course, a great mixture of classes, as must always be the case at semi-public functions; but everybody was decorous and most of the people were well dressed. There was an extraordinary preponderance of white dresses. Taught by the example of famous matronly beauties, including even the Queen herself,



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(BURLINGTON GARDENS END.)

the Duchess of Devonshire, and Lady Londonderry, middle-aged women have learned that white is fully as becoming to them, provided they possess clear complexions, as it is to their girls. This is a white season for fête-dresses.

Owing partly to the interest taken by the King and Queen in the hospitals, this form of charity is being exceptionally brought to the front. The statement issued in connection with Hospital Sunday that over two million persons were treated in the hospitals of London during last year is surely a most extraordinary fact. This is nearly one out of every two of the population of London! It seems as if there must be something wrong about this. Of course, many of the patients of the London hospitals come from the country; but even supposing the whole population of the kingdom to be served by London hospitals (which is far from being the case, as every large town and many small ones support local medical charities), it would hardly have been expected that so many people would have sought free medical attendance. Country and even suburban doctors in the meantime find it hard to make a decent income. Surely this implies a lack of good organisation of our professional skill. The immense fees charged by surgeons for operations at a patient's home, for instance, must drive many people of small means into hospitals who really have no business to go there. Ought there not to be some "happy medium" between an experienced surgeon making a charge of fifty or a hundred guineas for doing an operation for a paying patient—who does not desire charity, but yet has small means—and performing the self-same operation in a hospital for no fee at all? Then there is a want of a great development of nursing-homes at a moderate price; it is so desirable that operations should be performed in places set apart for the purpose that it is a pity to think that such charges should obtain as to leave professional and other middle-class working-people almost no alternative but to seek hospital charity. A lady worker known to me was advised the other day by a lady doctor to have a trivial operation performed, for which the surgeon's own charge was to be ten guineas and a guinea a visit afterwards, and two guineas for the chloroform, while the nursin

Princess Christian gave her patronage to a bazaar, held on June 10 and the following days, on behalf of the Royal



A VISITING DRESS IN VOILE.

Free Hospital. This institution appeals specially to women who are interested in lady doctors, as it is the only one in London into which women are admitted as medical students. Princess Christian, who is the President of the hospital, herself held the china and glass stall; while her daughter, Princess Louise Augusta, presided at the book-stall. The very wet weather was much against the bazaar, but there was a fair attendance. Among the goods that sold best were those on the Indian stall, held by Countess Spencer; and it was very suitable that this should be well patronised, as lady doctors certainly find their best sphere of usefulness in the Indian zenanas, to which men surgeons are not allowed to penetrate, however great the patient's need.

I am glad to hear that, notwithstanding the troubles of the Ladies' Kennel Association, the show at the Botanical Gardens is to be held as usual on June 26. The Queen is still the patron of the association, and it is hoped that her Majesty will attend the show. One of the most popular classes of previous years—to wit, dogs owned by actresses—is to be discontinued. Fashionable Ranclagh is also to be the scene of a terrier show on June 20. The ladies' sports there are always a great success. Last week the pig-sticking on polo-ponies caused immense amusement. The "pig" was a singular stuffed animal, who was pulled about the ground by a string, while the two competing ladies strove each to be the first to mark him with the chalked ends of their long poles. Aunt Sally on horseback was another popular competition for the ladies.

Our Illustrations are both of smart promenade or visiting-gowns in the first fashion. In one case is seen also the very fashionable ostrich-feather stole, worn in the correct style—that is, like an 1830 shawl supported on the arms. This gown is a delicate-tinted etamine, with lace placed upon the innumerable tucks that adorn both skirt and bodice; and the chip hat is trimmed with ostrich-plumes. The other dress is voile laid in tucks and pleats, and trimmed with *à jour* passementerie and pastilles, and a lace collar with tassels.

At this season, how delightfully refreshing, after any sports or exposure to the sun, is a little Scrubb's Ammonia added to the bath or washing-basin. This gives a feeling of refreshing coolness that nothing else affords. This useful "Scrubb's" is invaluable, too, for one's maid to have at hand wherewith to take off any casual spots that may be acquired by the delicate gowns of the hour, as it cleanses without marking such things.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Bishop Jacob is going abroad for complete rest from Aug. 3 to Sept. 17. He will use the old rectory at St. Albans as a temporary home until Michaelmas, but he hopes ultimately to settle in a more suitable house in one of the Essex suburbs. He proposes to visit, before Christmas, the chief centres of the diocese, and to meet the clergy in every rural deanery.

Letters from Australia give a grave account of the condition of Bishop Webber. After arriving at Fremantle he had a relapse, and fears were entertained that he might not be able to reach his See city of Brisbane. His chaplain, the Rev. C. U. Day, is his constant and devoted

The Rev. H. Russell Wakefield has received over 3200 signatures to his "Declaration of Loyalty."
It is intended to present
the "Declaration" to the Archbishops in July. Canon Archbishops in July. Canon Hensley Henson has not seen his way to sign, and the Dean of Canterbury and other representative Evangelicals have objected to the interpretation of the Ornaments Rubric.

The Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, Dr. Harrison, who has decided to retire in October next, will settle in the diocese of Ely, where

a family living of his own has just fallen vacant. It is hoped that he may assist the Bishop of Ely in episcopal work. In earlier years Dr. Harrison was Vicar of St James's, Bury St. Edmunds, and he has held an honorary canonry in Ely Cathedral since 1879.

Open-air preaching continues to develop successfully in the diocese of Rochester. The Rev. A. J. Waldron,



THE LONDON HOSPITAL ADDITION, OPENED BY THEIR MAJESTIES, JUNE 11: THE NEW OUT-PATIENTS' WING.

The large number of out-patients treated at the London Hospital-as many as one thousand sometimes receiving advice in a single afternoon-rendered the new wing necessary. On the building a sum of £80,000 has been spent.

missioner to the diocese, has been speaking to crowds of upwards of one thousand men on Peckham Rye and in Brockwell Park on Sunday afternoons. The lectures deal mainly with Christian evidences, and the subjects are selected by the audience the week before. Questions and discussion are invited at the close. Canon Escreet, the popular Rector of Woolwich, also addresses large meetings in Beresford Square every Wednesday

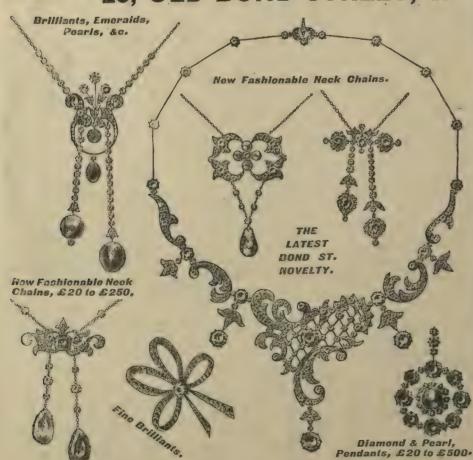
afternoon, when fifteen hundred men are often present. As a result of these meetings not a few working men have been brought into the Church.

The bi-centenary of Wesley's birth was celebrated this week with great enthusiasm at Epworth, and also at City Road Chapel. also at City Road Chapel. A significant tribute to John Wesley is that of the *Church Times*. "By none more than by Church people is the name of Wesley honoured. The founder of a Church guild, a priest to the last fibre of his nature, a Churchman from first to a Churchman from first to a churchman from first to last, a missionary of unexampled zeal, he is entitled to all the honour that Church people can give him. They are proud of him because he was one of themselves." It is amusing, however to find the Church however, to find the Church Times arguing that "the so-called Wesleyans" have no right to their name and that "we, not they, are Wesley's heirs."

Some newspaper reports of Principal Fairbairn's speech at the City Liberal Speech at the City Liberal Club dinner make him refer to his manse at "Battlegate." This is a misprint for Bathgate, where Dr. Fairbairn held his first charge. It was in 1860, that he accepted a 1860 that he accepted a call to this little town, which lies midway between

Edinburgh and Glasgow. He remained twelve years edinburgh and Glasgow. He remained twelve years with his first congregation, which included farmers, quarrymen, miners, and local tradespeople. Dr. Fairbairn was a very diligent student during this period. He used to rise every morning at 5.30 and study till 8.30, resuming work after breakfast until two o'clock. It was thus that he acquired his vast stores of learning.





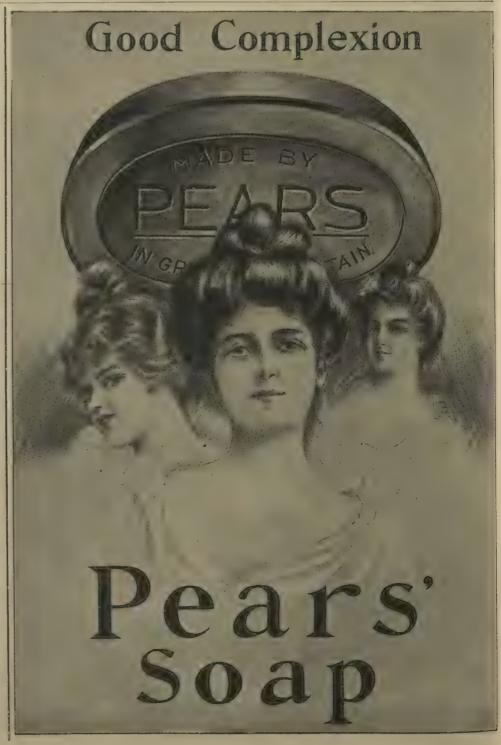
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ART NOTES.

The recipient of more than one of the almost dramatic telegrams of the German Emperor, his Excellency Professor Adolf von Menzel has, perhaps, less cause than any other living artist to grumble at the delays of fame. Not even Titian was paid so many royal compliments as have fallen to the modern German; and certainly no painter patronised by a Stuart or by a Pontiff had so many honours nad so many honours showered upon him. Menzel's pictures have travelled straight from the studio to the National Galleries of Germany; he has been termed "the herald and reviver of the greatest King of Prussia — Frederick II.,'' whose portrait he painted several times, and whose historian of the pencil he is. "The old Fritz has been very lucky in his Menzel." people have said.

A good and representative collection of the work of Menzel (who is an honorary member of our own R.A.) is now on view at the French Gallery in Pall Mall.

Gallery in Pall Mall. Here, of course, are to be seen many of his pencil - drawings, a medium used with great effect, though hardly with artistic subtlety or beauty, by the venerable artist, whose eyes may well be released from the extra fatigue of colourwork. Though now in his eighty-eighth year, Menzel is still a regular worker. On these walls may be seen, side by side, the works of over fifty years ago



THE BI-CENTENARY OF THE FOUNDING OF ST. PETERSBURG: "THE LITTLE FATHER OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET,"
PETER THE GREAT'S BOAT, WHICH HAS FIGURED LARGELY IN THE CEREMONIES.

This boat, it is interesting to note, was presented to the Czar, Ivan the Terrible, by our Queen Elizabeth. When Peter the Great was a boy at Moscow, he played with this boat, and had her repaired so that he could sail with her in a lake. This led to the interest that he ever afterwards took in naval matters, and the founding of the Russian navy—his first war-ships being little more than copies of this craft. He it was who christened her "The Little Father of the Russian Fleet," a name she has borne ever since, and in Russia she is regarded as reverentially as we look on Nelson's "Victory."

and those of to-day, the one possessing no less vigour than the other. But it must be confessed that, as a whole, it is not the achievement of a great artist. Here and there, as in "A Performance at the Gymnase, Paris," which was painted in 1856, Menzel shows that he has an artist's eye; but it is with the public's eye that he has most often looked out upon nature and his sitter. Hence, perhaps, his

entirely uneducated in what is really the concern of the artist. Thus it is that Menzel is often too concerned with the unnecessary detail. We have in one drawing—a favourite of his own, which he has always refused to part with—a woman holding a glass with a gloved hand. The wrinkles in the glove have absorbed the artist's attention; and this means that the action of the hand has not that strength which so able a draughtsman should have given.

great popularity. To be frank, the

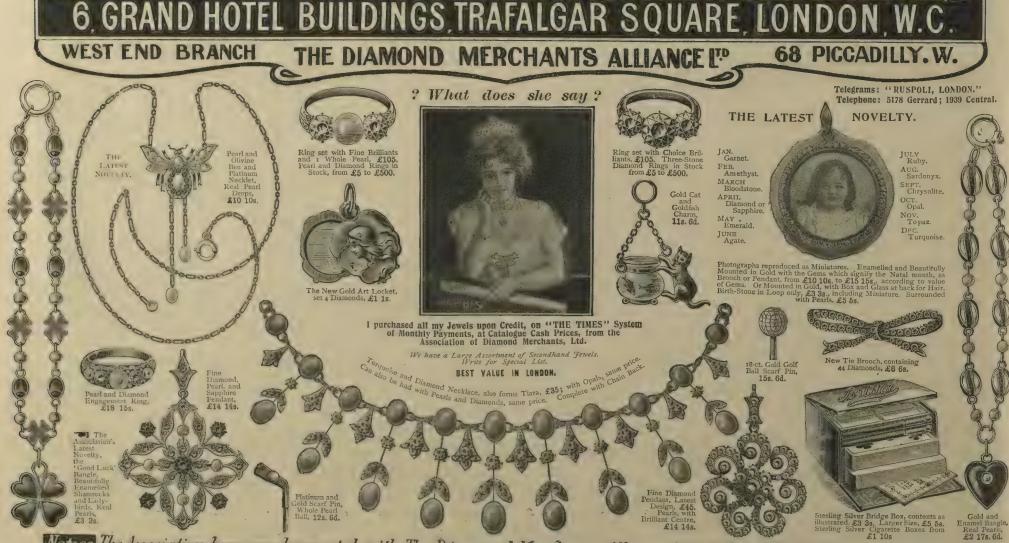
casual public's eye is

Also in the French Gallery is a very fine Monticelli, entitled '' Fête Champêtre.'' Though not belonging to absolutely the finest and boldest period of this artist's production, it is full of exquisite drawing and colour. Several Corots please but do not delight; and surely Corot at his best is the most delightsome of all landscape painters. Two: cool. church interiors by Bosboom, together with a Meissonier and

several other French pictures, add to the important interest of the exhibition.

The Dudley Gallery Art Society, which is in its thirty-ninth year, has just opened to the public its Summer Exhibition of Water-Colour Pictures and Sketches. Nor is it to an unresponsive public that its doors are open. Such collections of minor water-colours





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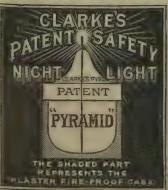
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always find patronage, though why it is not easy to say. With one exception, not a single distinguished name is to be found in the printed list of members, and a study of the names of exhibitors is even less illuminating. It is true that a Duke and two and a study of the flames of exhibitors is even less illuminating. It is true that a Duke and two Earls, along with many Baronets and Knights, are entered as patrons and honorary vice-presidents; but, unluckily, very little nobility has found its way into the work exposed on the walls of the Egyptian Hall. Nevertheless, nice things may be found by the diligent visitor. We judge by comparison; and therefore we stop with particular pleasure before Sir William Eden's "East Hall, Windlestone"; the same artist's "Judas Tree, Nice"; Miss Margaret Bernard's "In Honfleur Quay"; Mrs. J. E. Talbot's "Valley of the Seine"; "The Stile on the Common," by Mr. L. L. Pocock; the "Portrait of Mrs. J. E. T.," by Sir William Eden; "Monday Morning on a Teneriffe Farm," by Miss Susan Robins; "Late Harvest," by Miss J. B. Constable; "At Dusk," by Miss Sylvia Drew; and "The Curé's Gateway, Lehon," by Mrs. Rose Hake. The predominating feminity of this list represents no chivalry on the part of the critic, except in so far as he has been chivalrous in marking for praise at all those drawings which, though not remarkable if judged by drawings which, though not remarkable if judged by any universal standard, give evidence of more talent or more feeling than is to be discovered in their neighbours on these walls.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

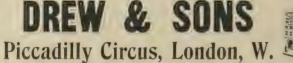
The will (dated April 27, 1901) of Major and Alderman Samuel Arthur Brain, J.P., of Roxburgh, Penarth, Cardiff, brewer, who died on Feb. 19, has been proved by Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Brain, the widow, the sole executrix, the value of the estate being £140,570. The testator gives the household and domestic effects to his wife, and a leasehold house to each of his daughters. Mrs. and a leasehold house to each of his daughters-Mrs Gladice Chester Vivian, Mrs. Ethel Sweet-Escott, and Mrs. Dora Ostrehan. Subject thereto he leaves all his property, in trust, for his wife for life, and then for his daughters and their issue.

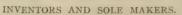
The will (dated Aug. 4, 1897), with a codicil (dated Feb. 27, 1899), of Mr. William Ruddock, of Orange Hill, Feb. 27, 1899), of Mr. William Ruddock, of Orange Hill, near Edgware, who died on May 9, was proved on June 4 by William Wall Mansfield, Francis Mansfield, and Mrs. Ellen Blackborrow Newberry, children of his deceased wife, and Henry Wren Henderson, the value of the estate amounting to £108,146. The testator bequeaths £15,000 each, in trust, for William Wall Mansfield and Mrs. Newberry; £3000 to, and £15,000 in trust for, Francis Mansfield; £10,000, in trust, for Marianne Mansfield; £1000 to Jessie Mansfield; £1000 each, in trust, for Fanny Anne Hewett and Daisy Newberry; £1000 each to his nephews and nieces, Patricia Leitch, Elizabeth W. Ruddock, Robert Stokes, George Slater, Maria James, Isabella Morris, and Marian Horton; £200 each to his executors; £500 to Elizabeth Millard; £200 to Isabella Eyers; and annuities of £48 each to Elizabeth Blackmoor and Charlotte Slater. The residue of his property he leaves to William Wall Mansfield and Mrs. Newberry.

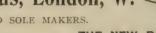
to William Wall Mansfield and Mrs. Newberry.

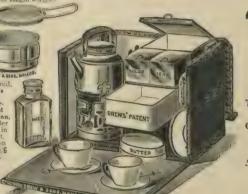
The will (dated Aug. 25, 1902), with a codicil (dated March 20, 1903), of Mr. Robert Irvine, of Orchard House, West Hartlepool, shipowner, who died on March 31, has been proved by Henry Douglas Eshelby and Edward Foster Irvine, the grandson, the value of the estate being £104,238. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the J. W. Cameron Hospital, Hartlepool; £200 each to the National Life-Boat Institution, the London Missionary Society, the Port of Hull Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and to the Mayor of West Hartlepool, for the poor; £200 per annum to his son, William Charles Irvine; £100 per annum to his sister, Margaret Tweddle; and £14,000, in trust, for his grandchildren Terence Carlyle Irvine and Clare Loraine Irvine. The testator leaves the residue of his property as to five seventeenths to the trustees of the settlement of his daughter Mrs. Eshelby; four seventeenths each to his daughter Janet Gow Cory and to his grandson Edward Foster Irvine; and two seventeenths each to his grandchildren Agnes Maxwell Irvine and Mary Foster Irvine. children Agnes Maxwell Irvine and Mary Foster Irvine.

The will (dated Jan. 28, 1902), with a codicil (dated Oct. 21 following), of Mr. Joseph John Elliott, of Hadley









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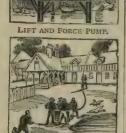
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House, Monken Hadley, who died on March 30, has been proved by Mrs. Lucy Elizabeth Elliott, the widow, Hubert John Elliott and Ernest Clarence Elliott, the Hubert John Elliott and Ernest Clarence Elliott, the sons, and Edward Kennedy Howes and John Howard Terry, the executors, the value of the estate being £67,758. The testator bequeaths £500 to his wife; £100 each to Emily Elliott and Theresa Wing; an annuity of £142 to his sisters Mary and Elizabeth Rosa Elliott; five £100 debentures in Elliott and Sons, Limited, to Florence Clark; three debentures to Mary Taylor; and two debentures to Emma Brierley. The residue of his property he leaves in trust for his wife, for life and property he leaves, in trust, for his wife, for life, and on her decease he gives 250 ordinary shares of £10 each to his sons Hubert and Howard; and the ultimate residue in equal shares to his children.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1893), with three codicils (dated May 6, 1895, May 4, 1897, and Dec. 3, 1898); of Mr. George Tonge, of 10, Wilton Street, Grosvenor Square, and 25, Brunswick Place, Brighton, who died on March 18, was proved on June 2 by Charles Francis Tonge and Gilbert Augustus Tonge, the nephews, the value of the estate being £55,611. The testator gives £,15,000, in trust, for his daughter Ann Georgina Tonge;

£10,000, in trust, for his daughter Isabel Miller; in trust, for Mary Isabel Tonge; the income for life from £4000, in trust, for Charles Percival Tonge; certain farms and lands in Lincolnshire to George Ernest Morris Tonge; £200 each to his executors; and a few small legacies. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, for his two daughters.

The will (dated Feb. 1, 1898) of Mrs. Jane Meynell, widow, of 46, Walsingham Road, Hove, and late of 6, Porchester Place, who died on April 18, was proved on May 26 by Philip Witham, Sir Robert John Dashwood, Bart., and William Brown, the executors, the value of the estate being £50,812. The testatrix gives £300 to William Brown; £100 each to Sir R. J. Dashwood and Philip Witham; £420 and her pictures and china to Roberta Harriett, Lady Dashwood; an annuity of £70, part of her furniture, etc., and £35 to annuity of £70, part of her furniture, etc., and £35 to Josephine Patzawick; £100 each to the children of Douglas Brown; and other small legacies. The residue of her property she leaves between Sir R. J. Dashwood and William Brown.

The will (dated May 29, 1900) of Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I., of 164, Ashley Gardens, Westminster, who died

on May 9, was proved on June 8 by Dame Janet Mildred Westland, the widow, William Westland, the brother, and Arthur Langdale, the executors, the value of the estate being £21,145. The testator bequeaths £2500 to his son Charles James; all the furniture, plate, horses and carriages, and the money in the house to his wife; and £200 each to William Westland and Arthur Langdale. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife, for life, and then as she shall appoint to his children.

The Great Northern Railway Company have issued a guide to seaside, farmhouse, country lodgings, and hotels on and in connection with their system. The book is a most useful publication, for besides making the selection of holiday apartments quite a simple matter, it contains notes on places of interest. A leaflet, entitled "Holiday Resorts and Interesting Places," has been issued, and should be in the possession of intending holiday-makers. Copies of these guides can be obtained on application to the Chief Passenger Agent, King's Cross Station, London, N., or any Great Northern station or town office.



Six little Laundry-maids by their work did thrive, "Sapon Washer" washed for one, then there were

Five little Laundry-maids found their hands were

One started using "Sapon," then there were but four Four little Laundry-maids tired as they could be, "Sapon" made another friend, then there were but three.

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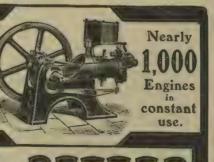
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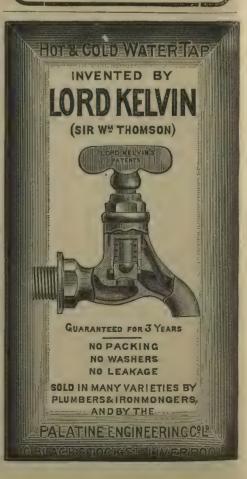


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MUSIC.

On Thursday afternoon, June 11, at Grosvenor House, very interesting charity concert, organised by Mr. Hubert de Carteret, was given in aid of the Blind Relief Society. The society boasts of being in the unique position of having practically no working expenses whatever. Everyone connected with it gives their services voluntarily. An excellent programme was carried out, one of the most notable performances being that of Miss Bessie Palmer, who allowed her age to be announced. She is seventy-two years old, made her début in 1854, and sang with Mr. Sims Reeves. She sang "Il tempo passato" of Gordigiani, and possesses now a clear, sweet voice, with excellent low notes, absolutely unspoilt by age. Her intonation was faultless, and there were really very few indications of her great age or of any nervousness. Madame Albani sang beautifully "Ombra mai fu" of Mozart and "L'Eté"; of Chaminade; also two English ballads, "Four-leaf Clover" and "Stolen Wings" of C. Willeby. Mr. Plunket Greene sang delightfully songs not on the programme, and Mrs. Helen Trent, Miss Ada Crossley, Mr. Santley, and Miss Bessie Cartwright were among the contributors.

On the same afternoon Dr. Ludwig Wüllner gave on the same alternoon Dr. Ludwig Wullner gave his sixth recital of song at the St. James's Hall. The programme was devoted entirely to Schubert, and Dr. Ludwig Wüllner gave another performance of unparalleled elocution and artistic singing. Especially was this notable in "Gute Nacht," "Der Lindenbaum," and "Auf dem Flusse."

On Saturday, June 13, M. Kubelik gave a concert at the Queen's Hall at three o'clock. In spite of the downpour of rain, the concert was largely attended, and M. Kubelik was at his best. He played with great brilliancy, assisted by Miss Katherine Goodson in the

pianoforte part, the Sonata in D minor of M. Saint-Saëns. Miss Katherine Goodson was also excellent. As a solo M. Kubelik played the sonata, "La Follia," of Corelli. It was so charmingly played, with such refinement of taste and admirable execution, that an encore was loudly demanded and granted. M. Kubelik gave the prize-song from "Die Meistersinger." Two sisters, Polish ladies and twins, Mdlles. Gabrielle and Emilie Christman, were the vocalists.

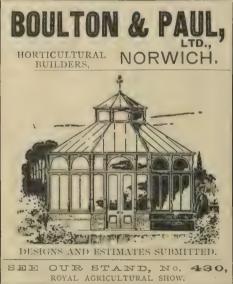
At the Bechstein Hall M. Louis Arens gave his only recital this season before a large audience. Last year, M. Arens was a successful Lohengrin at Covent Garden, and he will sing there next August in "Lohengrin," "Siegfried," "Faust," and "Tannhäuser." M. Arens is a Russian, and sang many of his countrymen's compositions. Two characteristic and charming ones were a "Georgian Song," by Balakierev, and a "Peasant's Cradle Song." Mr. Wilhelm Ganz and Signor Baraldi accompanied. M. I. H.



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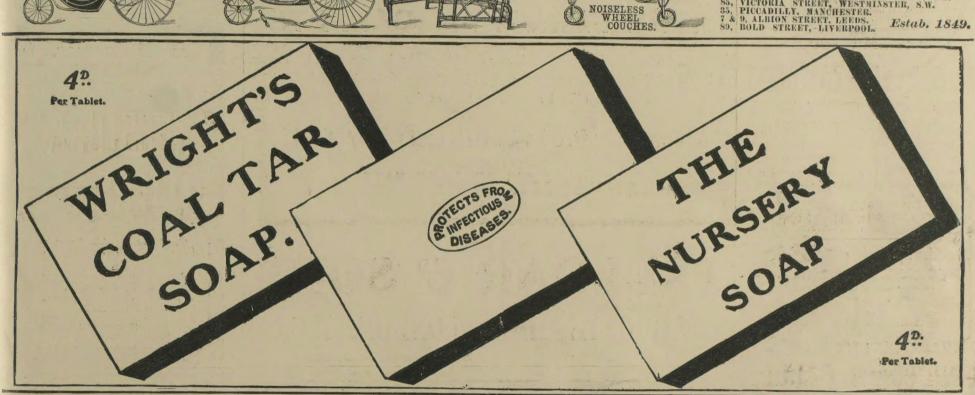


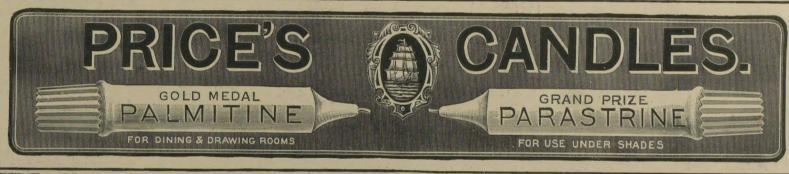
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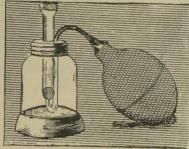
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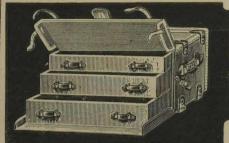
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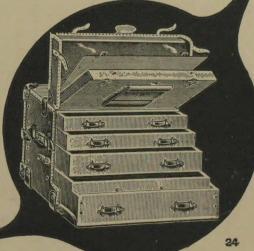
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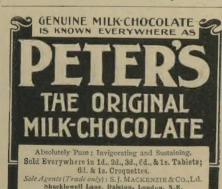
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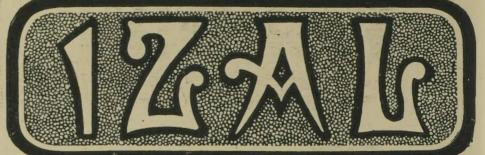
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